THE Soybean Digest

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION • AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

Rotary hoe on soybeans in Mississippi Delta

JUNE ◆ 1955

VOLUME 15 ◆ NUMBER 8

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THE Soybean Digest

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THE SOYBEAN DIGEST

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Objectives of the American Soybean Association include the bringing together of all persons interested in the production, distribution and utilization of soybeans; the collection and dissemination of the best available information relating to both the practical and scientific phases of the problems of increased yields coupled with lessened costs; the safe-guarding of production against diseases and insect pests; the promotion of the development of new varieties; the encouragement of the interest of federal and state governments and experiment stations; and the rendering of all possible services to the industry.

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EDITOR'S DESK

By GEO. M. STRAYER

CCC BEANS SHOULD GO UNDER 480

By the time you read this the announcement on the quantity of soybeans taken over by CCC under the loan and purchase agreement program will have been issued. It is apparent that this will be one of the few years since price supports were instituted when prices have not been sufficiently higher than supports. Thus, probably the largest takeover in history has taken place.

Disposition of CCC-held soybean stocks then becomes the problem. Should such beans be offered to domestic processors? And allowed to depress prices? Should they be offered to exporters? And perhaps affect the market for 1955-crop soybeans? What should be done? Department of Agriculture officials must make the decision.

We have a suggestion. It has been relayed to Department officials. We think it makes good sense. We hope they feel it does.

During recent weeks a number of requests have come to my desk for soybeans to be offered under P. L. 480, thus making them available for local currencies of the buying country. It seems very apparent that such demand would utilize every bushel of soybeans taken over by CCC. It also appears that such sales would have little or no effect on purchases of soybeans for dollars, nor on purchases of 1955-crop soybeans. But such sales would materially affect our ability to hold foreign markets and keep competitive producers out of those markets.

On all other commodities the measure of availability under P. L. 480 has been government ownership. Up to this time there have been no soybeans in government hands, thus none offered under P. L. 480. After May 31 there will be government stocks.

Logical procedure, in your editor's book, is to immediately offer CCC stocks of soybeans under P. L. 480. I am satisfied that as soon as the announcement is made there will be buyers requesting them. We will put them into world commerce channels, into consumption channels, will not have them hanging over our market here, and will not place government in the position of placing additional quantities of materials into storage. For years our industry has followed a policy of producing for consumption rather than storage, and of pricing our products in such manner as to encourage consumption.

Let's not change our policies now. The world needs our soybean oil and our soybean oil meal. Several countries are willing to pay good money for the soybeans. Let's get them where they will be used, so there will be continuing demand.

NEED FOR MORE BASIC RESEARCH

Are we living on borrowed time so far as basic agricultural research is concerned? Are we using up our basic knowledge of plant and animal production faster than we are developing new? Can we maintain the present pace of progress in agriculture over a period of years without additional basic research being done? Are we using up our knowledge faster than it is being replaced?

Agriculture, being a highly decentralized segment of our nation, does not lend itself to privately financed research. There is no way, in our type of economy, for a person or firm to recoup research expenditures. We must rely on government to assume the costs of agricultural research

For a period of months—yes, years—representatives of a group of agricultural and commodity organizations have been reviewing research expenditures for agriculture. Their recommendations will soon go to Congress, as they have in past years. If you believe we are not keeping pace—if you believe we need more basic research done so we will continue to progress in coming years, then let your representatives in Congress know your feelings. They vote your wishes. We have increased appropriations for soybean research this year because you and many others asked for it.

STANDARDS DEMAND YOUR ATTENTION

Handlers of soybeans are going to find it very necessary that they become thoroughly familiar with the new grades which become effective Sept. 1. The buyer who is unacquainted with or ignores those tighter standards on foreign material may find himself in serious trouble as he sells his purchases. Processors and export buyers will demand cleaner soybeans, and will be forced to discount dirty beans. The local soybean buyer more than ever before will have to know his business or he will be caught in a squeeze.

To state and area grain handlers organizations we have a suggestion. You will be doing your members a distinct service if you will arrange for grading schools designed to familiarize the men in each buying office with the new standards and the application of them. You will be keeping your buyers out of trouble, and will be assisting in the building of a program which will reward the careful producer and pass the penalties on to the sloppy producer. Up to now things have been averaged out to all producers. That day is over.

The soybean buyers must now know his commodity. If he does not he will soon get out of business, for he will lose his shirt.

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GROWERS

NEMATODE infested field.

New Nematode In Carolina

A CYST-FORMING nematode has been found infesting soybeans in the Castle Hayne area, New Hanover County, N. C., according to North Carolina Experiment Station and U. S. Department of Agriculture workers in the area. Six or more farms have been found to be infested with this nematode, or a total area of 200 to 300 acres. So far it has not been found elsewhere.

The Experiment Station and USDA are studying the problem and conducting a survey to learn if the nematode is widespread in North Carolina.

Examination of soybean roots from small areas where the plants were severely stunted and chlorotic revealed the presence of numerous lemon-shaped female nematodes attached to the roots. Soil samples from infested areas were found to contain several thousand cysts per pint of soil.

The nematode has been tentatively identified as the soybean cyst nematode, Heteroda glycines (Ichinohe). The known distribution of this species has been only Japan and China.

"We do not know yet how the nematode got into this country, but we do know that some shipments of Japanese lilies were brought into the area several years ago," states J. N. Sasser, assistant professor of plant pathology, North Carolina State College, Raleigh. Soybeans in the area are interplanted with bulbs as a cover crop. There is speculation that the nematode may have been introduced with a shipment of lilies.

Sasser, N. N. Winstead and C. B. Skotland published an article on the nematode infestation in the Jan. 15 issue of Plant Disease Reporter.

So far host tests have revealed that the nematode attacks only soybeans and snap beans. Studies are also being conducted on soil fumigation, the longevity of the nematode in the soil in the absence of a suitable host, etc.

The Golden Nematode Control Project, with Joseph F. Spears in charge, at Hicksville, L. I., N. Y., is working on the problem.

Says Spears: "It appears that the soybean cyst nematode could be a threat to the industry if established in commercial growing areas of this country. Based on what is known about the seriousness of nematodes in general when they attack our important crops and their difficulty of control, it is felt that agricultural workers in all areas should be alerted to this pest."

DNBP Best Control

DNBP (Premurge or Sinox PE) remains the most reliable chemical weed control in soybeans under Ohio conditions, reports C. J. Willard, Ohio State University weed specialist, in Ohio Farmer.

States Willard:

"It requires very accurate timing to use DNBP on soybeans, since DNBP will kill or severely injure soybeans if applied after they are up.

"Both N - 1 - naphthylphthalamic acid (Alanap 1) and its sodium salt, now offered as Alanap 3, have given excellent results at four pounds per acre in controlling annual grasses and most other annual weeds in soybeans. We have had no unsatisfactory results except at eight pounds per acre in 1954, when slight injury to the beans was noted at Columbus. However, injury has been noted farther west, and investigators in other states have not been willing to recommend it.

"Alanap 3 has the advantage over dinitros that it does not volatilize readily and so can be applied on the date of planting more satisfactorily than DNBP can. Alanap 3 does not control smartweed. Since this is a serious pest in much of the area where soybeans are grown, this is an important limitation.

"Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) has again given excellent results on soybeans and is again recommended at six to eight pounds per acre by the North Central Weed Control Conference. It controls smartweed, but does not control ragweed.

"All of these materials are much more expensive that 2,4-D. However, in fields where specific serious weed problems are known to exist, and especially for early planting, these are the three herbicides most worth trying."

Weeds Cut Yields

MODERATE infestations of weeds, such as remain after normal cultivation operations, may cause a sizable reduction of soybean yield, according to a report made by Iowa State College Research Botanist D. W. Staniforth.

Reporting on a study of effect of weeds on soybeans to the annual meeting of the American Society of Agronomy at Saint Paul, Minn., Staniforth said that soybeans kept weed-free have averaged three to five bushels more per acre than soybeans that were cultivated in a normal manner. That figure was based on average yield reductions in Iowa State College experiments over a period of four years, he said.

Staniforth and C. R. Weber, a soybean investigator with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Iowa State College, have an extensive study underway to evaluate the effect of weed competition on soybean growth and yield.

The research men have found also that grassy weeds in soybeans generally have caused less yield reduction than infestations of broadleaf weeds.

The research men say the study has not been underway long enough yet for them to draw reliable conclusions from this phase of the investigation.

Long Planting Period

THERE is a rather long period in the spring—from Apr. 10 to June 15—during which soybeans may be planted and expected to give satisfactory yields in Arkansas, states Paul E. Smith of the Arkansas Experiment Station at Fayetteville. This has been shown by numerous experiments that have been conducted at the several branch experiment stations in the state from time to time.

It was found in these experiments that soybeans planted prior to Apr. 10 generally germinate poorly, grow more slowly than the common weed and grass pests, and usually produce poor quality seed. Planting soybeans after June 15 usually results in seriously reduced yields.

Within the safe range of Apr. 10 to June 15, all varieties tested, regardless of their date of maturity, gave top yields at the earlier planting dates. Yields gradually decreased with later planting, until the last safe date of planting. However, the quality of seed generally increased from early to late planting dates.

These experiments provided another piece of helpful information for soybean growers. When several varieties are planted on a farm, it is better to plant them according to their usual date of maturity. That is, early maturing varieties should be planted first, and late varieties last. There is also evidence that during seasons when planting is delayed by the weather until after the first week in June, only late maturing varieties should be planted in Arkansas.

Farmers who plant their soybeans before Apr. 10 in order to avoid conflicts with planting other major crops should realize that they will not obtain maximum yields unless the beans are given adequate cultivation to control grass and weeds.

The 1954 date-of-planting experiments included such new varieties as Perry (which is very early), Dorman (early), Lee (early mid-season), and the older variety Roanoke (late mid-season). Results were in general agreement with those of previous years.

The 1954 growing season proved to be more favorable for early maturing soybeans than later varieties; yet many Arkansas farmers had planted only late-maturing varieties. This shows the need for planting several varieties which differ in their maturity dates. Varieties recommended for Arkansas, together with the average number of days required from planting to maturity, include: Perry, 110; Dorman, 120; Dortchsoy 67, 125; Ogden, 135; Lee, 140; and Roanoke, 150.

No Profit from Dirty Beans

SOYBEAN producers must do a better job of cleaning their 1955-crop soybeans if they are to escape market penalties due to recently announced changes in the U. S. soybean grading standards, says Geo. M. Strayer, executive vice president of the American Soybean Association. The changes in the standards will take effect Sept. 1 and will apply to this year's crop.

Buyers this fall will grade closer on foreign material. Soybeans with substantial amounts of weed seeds and junk will be subject to discount, Strayer points out. Changes in the standards will lower permissible foreign material content from 3 percent to 2 percent in No. 2 grade.

Says Strayer, there are two steps in producing a better quality soybean crop for market this year:

1—Better weed control. Don't raise the weeds as you can't sell them to advantage with the soybean crop this year.

2—Do a careful job of combining to eliminate weeds and trash.

With the present loose grading standards in effect cleaning up the bean crop hasn't been very profitable. In fact, it has paid off to haul a certain amount of weed seeds to town with the beans.

This year it will be different. Under the new standards the producers who haul weeds to market will be discounted. Those who sell clean beans will get a better price.

Today we generally have buyers' markets. Buyers are demanding quality products—and getting them. Soybean processors to protect themselves have been generally buying on a combination of No. 1 and No. 2 grades allowing only 2 percent foreign material as was required by the No. 1 grade the past two seasons. It is expected processors will return to buying on the No. 2 basis again this fall.

That is why it will pay you to give closer attention to those weeds in your soybean field this summer. Weeds not only lower yields but they will lower the grades as well when you haul your beans to town.

Keeping the soil free of weeds in the early period when the seedlings are small is most important. After the beans get a good start they will take care of themselves.

Late planting is a big help in many places as you can kill several crops of weeds before the beans are planted. Then the seed goes into a warm seedbed and will emerge fast.

The first cultivation is vital. If you do a thorough job the first time over the weeds will seldom take control after that. The sweeps and shovels must be in good shape, the cultivator must be adjusted properly, and the tractor driven slowly enough to work close to the plants.

The following cultivations can be speeded up and need to be only frequent enough to keep the middle clean until the beans can take over the job.

PROCESSOR PLANT MANAGERS

About April 12th you received a memorandum from The Lesile Analytical Organization calling your attention to the fact that new factors had recently appeared in the soybean oil picture which would create drastic changes in attitudes towards the near term price outlook for soybean oil and cottonseed oil. All managers responding to our correspondence, as well as the many managers already subscribing, received a thorough, comprehensive, and complete analysis of the oil situation, via our weekly letter #547, indicating price increases would soon appear.

	PRICE APRIL 12th	RECENT PRICE
July Soybean Oil	1057	1190
July Cottonseed Oil	1495	1605

Our latest analysis indicates the upward price potentials in these two oils are tremendous and that the price moves are just getting under way. To receive our latest complete oil review as quickly as possible, fill out the subscription form, place it with your check in an envelope, and mail it today. This is a deductible expense for tax purposes.

Market ideas are market dollars and often he who exposes himself to fresh thinking quickest gains the most profit.

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ROOT ROT disease has attacked this soybean field.

K. W. Kreitlow

How to Cut Disease Losses

By K. W. KREITLOW*

YOU COULD lose your soybeans from an attack by one or more of the 50 diseases that infect the crop in the United States. The chances for such a misfortune are becoming remote, however, because research workers have provided growers with some forms of insurance.

The best form of insurance, of course, is disease resistant varieties.

Another form of insurance is sound cultural practices such as use of disease-free seed, crop rotation, and complete plowing under of old crop residues.

If a grower utilizes these forms of insurance he can be reasonably certain that his crop is protected against disease loss within the limits of our present knowledge.

Unfortunately, we do not have resistance to all diseases and some of the resistance we now have only in breeding stocks has been found so recently that it has not, as yet, been incorporated into new disease resistant varieties. With one or two exceptions the resistance developed in a particular variety is usually for one major disease. This means that despite resistance to some diseases, the variety may be susceptible to others.

The Soybean Project of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with a number of state agricultural experiment stations has teams of plant breeders and plant pathologists conducting research on these problems throughout the soybean growing areas.

The plant pathologist has to learn a lot about the pathogen before the breeder-pathologist team can even begin to plan how they will combat its effects. The pathologist finds out if he can grow the pathogen in an artificial culture medium outside the host plant. Next he has to learn what environmental factors influence infection so that he can produce a disease epidemic in test plots artificially instead of waiting for one to develop naturally.

After all this preliminary work, which may take several years, the pathologist and breeder are ready to test and evaluate the soybean introductions, selections, and breeding material that have to be inoculated artificially with the disease organism. If and when disease resistant lines are discovered the breeder incorporates the resistance into agronomically desirable varieties. This procedure which can be outlined in less than 10 minutes, frequently takes more than 10 years to reach fruition and there may be many a heartbreaking setback enroute.

When insurance in the form of disease resistant varieties is not available, we have to recommend

* Senior Pathologist, Field Crops Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md.

the next best thing to the grower. This includes certain cultural practices often based on studies of life history of the pathogen made by the plant pathologist. These cultural practices may not eliminate the disease but they often help to reduce the amount of infection.

The use of clean, disease-free seed is based on some sound facts. At least 11 of the important diseases including bacterial blight, pustule, wildfire, pod and stem blight, stem canker, frogeye, brown spot, *Phyllosticta* leafspot, downy mildew, purple seed stain, and mosaic are carried on or in the seed of soybeans in varying amounts. Each infected seed can produce a diseased seedling. Even though the seedling dies the disease can spread to neighboring healthy plants and initiate infections that may become widespread and destructive before the crop is harvested. Saving seed for planting from a heavily diseased field is an almost certain way to ask for more trouble.

Crop rotation is an effective way to disrupt the life cycle and perpetuation of many pathogens. Most of our diseases are restricted to soybeans; however, a few attack other legumes. By growing grain, forage, or other crops in a rotation for several years, the disease organisms that flourish on soybeans are literally starved to death. Of course the longer the period between soybean crops the better the control of diseases, particularly those carried in the soil like the root rots and brown stem rot.

If short rotations are practiced it is of utmost importance that all old stems, leaves, and trash from the previous soybean crop be turned under just as soon as possible. Many of our most destructive foliar pathogens live over on the old plant refuse left on the surface of the ground.

TABLE 1.—DISEASE RESISTANT VARIETIES ADAPTED TO THE MAJOR SOYBEAN-GROWING REGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1954 (1)

Region	Most prevalent diseases	Diseases to which varieties are resistant	Available resistant varieties
Northern: (Includes Michigan, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin).	Bacterial blight, seedling blight, root rot, stem canker, pod and stem blight, brown stem rot, downy mildew, **Phyllosticta** leafspot, mosaic, yellow mosaic, bud blight.	Bacterial blight.	Flambeau and Hawkeye
		Stem canker.	Harosoy.
Central: (Includes Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia).	Bacterial blight, bacterial pustule, wildfire, seedling blight, root rot, stem canker, pod and stem blight, brown stem rot, downy mildew, **Phyllosticta** leafspot, frogeye, brown spot, purple seed stain, mosaic, yellow mosaic, bud blight.	Bacterial blight.	Hawkeye.
		Stem canker.	Harosoy.
		Frogeye.	Adams, Clark, Lincoln, and Wabash.
		Downy mildew.	Chief and Dunfield.
Southern: (Includes Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia).	Bacterial blight, bacterial pustule, wildfire, seedling blight, root rot, pod and stem blight, sclerotial blight, downy mildew, **Phyllosticta** leafspot, frogeye, brown spot, target spot, purple seed stain, mosaic, root knot nematode.	Bacterial pustule.	Lee and Ogden.
		Wildfire.	Lee and Ogden.
		Frogeye.	Dorman, Jackson, Lee, Ogden, and Roanoke.
		Target spot.	Jackson, Lee, and Ogden.
		Downy mildew.	Acadian and Dorman.
		Purple seed stain.	Jackson, Lee, and Roanoke.
		Root knot.	Jackson and Lee.

(1) The varieties listed may not be adapted to your particular locality and they differ in resistance to various diseases. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station for local recommendations.

When dead plant stems harboring such disease-producing organisms are turned under completely, the soil micro-organisms that disintegrate the plant tissue also help to kill the disease organisms. However, diseased stems and other plant refuse left above ground become a virtual reservoir of pathogens that can infect soybean plants nearby.

These are the major forms of disease-loss insurance that are available to soybean growers. Of course all desirable agronomic practices bolster the fight against diseases. Practices such as good seedbed preparation, adequate applications of fertilizer, proper inoculation of the seed or soil with nodule bacteria, weed control, and insect control all play a part in producing vigorous plants that are better able to withstand attacks by disease-producing organisms.

A look at Table 1 will show you how far we have come with respect to our No. 1 form of disease-loss insurance. Some resistant varieties are now available for each of the major soybean-growing regions. A look at the second column, however, will show how far we still have to go before we can say we really have disease resistant varieties.

FROGEYE DISEASE. Below, lesions on soybean leaf. At right, lesions on pods and seed.

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- Archer "S" (Salad Oil)
- Archer 44% Soybean Oil Meal, Pea-Size, Pellets, Flakes
- Archer 50% Low Fibre Soybean Oil Meal
- Archer Booster Feeds
- R-Lecin (Soybean Lecithin)
- Bakers Nutrisoy
- Daniels' Supreme
- Kaysoy
- Nutriwhip
- Packers Granular
- Paint Vehicles
- Soya Fatty Acids
- Soy Flour

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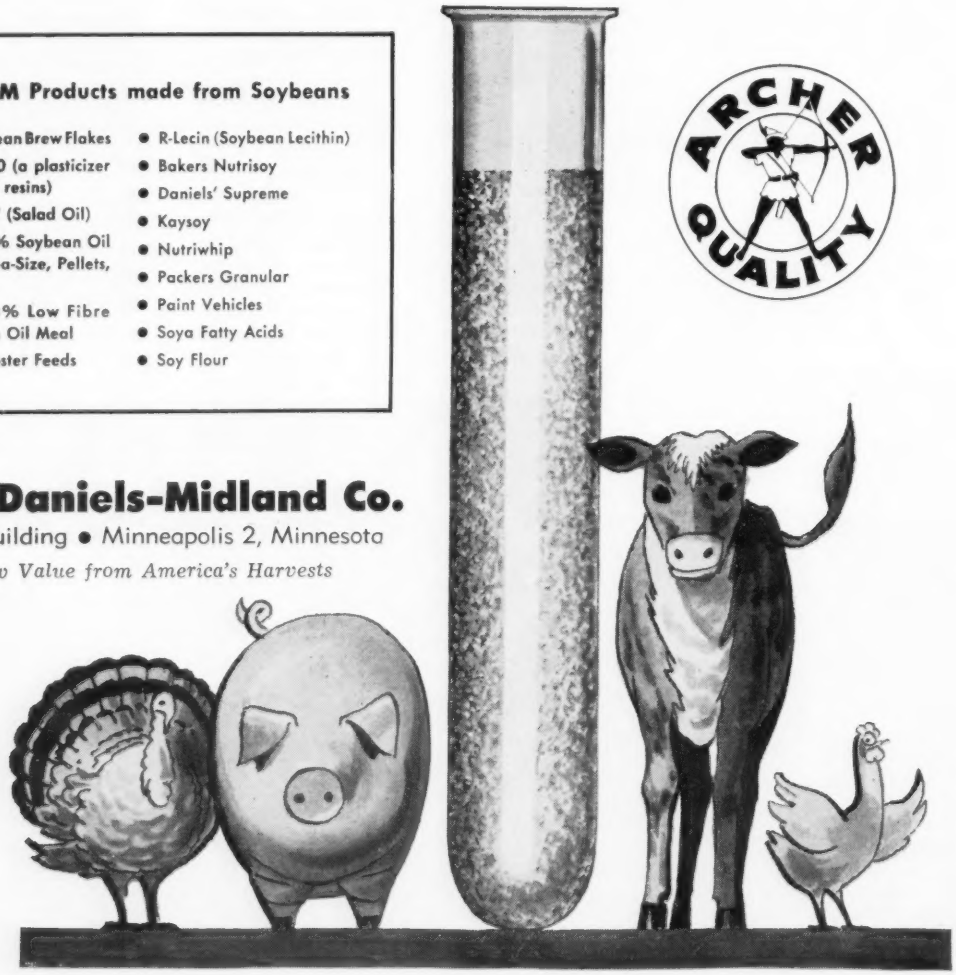


AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

Late News

Vol. 3, No. 9

Hudson, Iowa, June 6, 1955

Published 32 times yearly as a service to the soybean industry.

PLANTING WAS EARLY

The soybean crop has gone into the ground well ahead of last year in most Northern sections. Weather was good and **much of the planting was completed in main Northern soybean areas** when the Soybean Digest went to press.

Beans are generally coming up to good stands, except in sections, especially in the South, where planting was done in dry soil, or where heavy rains will necessitate replanting.

Heavy rains in the Mississippi River Delta in late May broke drouth conditions there. Some replanting of cotton and soybeans may be necessary where water has stood in the fields. General rains over most of Arkansas on May 19 and 20 will enable crops seeded in dry soil to come to good stands.

MOISTURE CONDITIONS

Most of the soybean belt now has plenty of surface moisture and subsoil moisture has improved in recent weeks. In general the water supply is better than for several years. Areas reporting dry conditions at present are: Mason City, Iowa; southern Minnesota; west central Ohio; Nansemond County, Va.; and Champaign, Ill. (subsoil).

ACREAGE OUTLOOK

With planting well along most of our reporters believe there will be some increase in soybean acres in their respective sections. There is still much guessing about the final acreage, but **most are now guessing the same way—some more.** Most upper Midwest bean states as well as Southern ones apparently will show some increase, though this is far from certain. We have local reports of decreased acreage in Missouri, Ohio, Illinois and Iowa, though these states will probably show some overall increase. There will be a substantial decrease in soybean acres in Ontario—of from 10 to 30 percent. Due to low prices many producers are switching to corn.

Frank Anderson, Shelby County, Ill., sees a decrease in soybean acres in his section. He says some farmers still have one or two years' soybean crops in storage and will plant all available land to corn.

Jake Hartz, Jr., Stuttgart, Ark., tends to discount any large increase in his part of the South. He says some farmers are dropping soybeans due to recent low yields and that small grains planted last fall have eaten into the soybean acres. (See page 20 for earlier details).

Our spot acreage reports: Arkansas 5-15% up; Escambia County, Fla., 5% up; Georgia same to 10% up; Illinois same to 10% up; Iowa 5% up; Kansas 10-20% up; Kentucky no change; Louisiana slight increase; southern Minnesota 5-10% up; Mississippi Delta up 10%; Missouri some decrease to 20% up; North Carolina some decrease to up 5%; Ohio down 15% to up 10%; Ontario 10-30% down.

THE CCC TAKEOVER

Estimates of deliveries of 1954-crop soybeans to Commodity Credit Corp. under price supporting loans after the May 31 due date have been running between 15 and 20 million bushels, and even as high as 30 million. With increased movement of beans out of storage in May, **the final figure**—which won't be known for some time **—may approach the lower limit rather than the upper.** Leslie

Analytical Organization estimates that 30.2 million bushels still remained under loan May 15, as compared to 35.2 million Apr. 15 (government estimate) and the 41 million total placed under loan.

Leslie estimates that 13 million bushels were under warehouse loans May 15. **Most of the beans to be taken over by CCC were expected to come from warehouse loans,** as CCC was obligated to pay any difference between the support price plus charges and interest and the market.

Areas in which substantial amounts of 1954-crop beans still remain in storage include northern Iowa, southern Minnesota, the Dakotas, Ohio and some Illinois areas. Glen Pogeler, North Iowa Cooperative Processing Association, Mason City, believes that about one-third of the 1954 crop in his area will move into CCC hands. CCC will also pick up considerable quantities in Minnesota.

A central Illinois check indicates that the takeover there will be small. A broker estimates that 1 million bushels in the Midsouth will be to CCC. (See page 32 for details on CCC program.)

A report is circulating in the trade that the Department of Agriculture plans to sell take-over soybeans on a bid basis at the market price in an effort to achieve a steady and quick disposition of beans delivered to Commodity Credit Corp. It's probable that there will be some kind of a price "floor" used by CCC in making dispositions, probably support level, though this may not be a stated price.

SOYBEAN EXPORTS

Total exports and inspections for export of soybeans total 43.8 million bushels to date for the season through May 20, according to USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service. This compares with 34.6 million bushels for the same period last year. Approximately 1 million bushels are to be loaded out of the Port of New Orleans for foreign shipment in the May 26-June 28 period, according to W. L. Richeson & Sons, Inc., New Orleans freight brokers.

NAVY LIFTS RESTRICTIONS

Restrictions in force excluding soybean oil in shortening compounds used by the U. S. Navy have been investigated and lifted, the Navy reports. "The Quartermaster Food and Container Institute in Chicago has reported that no difficulty has been encountered in the use of shortening compounds which include soybean oils."

Grasshoppers are becoming a problem in southeast Kansas, especially in Crawford County. Heavier than usual infestations are also reported in Arkansas.

A complete copy of the revised U. S. soybean grading standards showing the announced changes in the standards will be published in the July issue of the Soybean Digest.

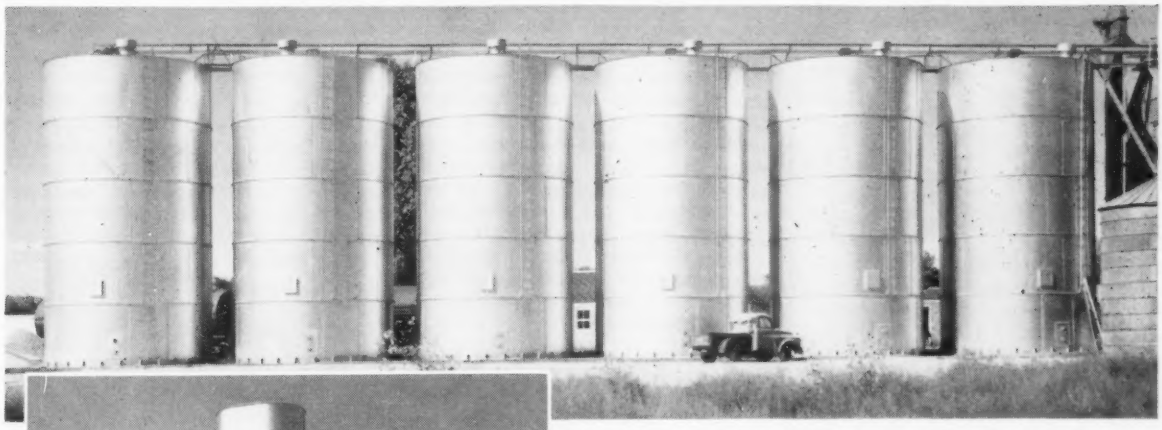
	Cash price to farmers for No. 1 soybeans May 27	Price to farmers for No. 2 soybeans May 27	Retail cash price for bagged soybean oil meal May 27
Ark.	$2.30	$2.25	
Ill.	2.34@$2.41	2.34@$2.39	$61@$90
Iowa	2.23@ 2.26		75@ 78
Kans.	2.32		73
Ky.	2.32		70
Miss.	2.25		
Mo.	2.28@ 2.32		71@ 75
N. C.	2.50@ 2.70	2.40@ 2.60	
Ohio	2.26@ 2.27	2.23@ 2.24	80
Tenn.	2.30		68
Va.	2.35		78
Ontario		2.15	

EFFICIENCY
OVER 60 YEARS
BS&B
RELIABILITY
ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF PRODUCT LEADERSHIP

GRAIN STORAGE NEWS

"Remember—
GRAIN IS FOOD,
KEEP IT CLEAN"

Here's What's Been Happening In Kansas!



Gano Grain Co. built a new grain elevator with 71,179 bu. total storage capacity at Pawnee Rock, Kansas, prior to harvest time in 1953. The installation consists of seven BS&B Bolted Steel Tanks, steel head house and scale house. Four of the BS&B Tanks are 21'-6½" x 56'-4" in size, with a storage capacity of 16,498 bu. each. Three are 9'-2¾" x 32'-2" in size, with individual storage capacities of 1,729 bu.

Greenleaf Feed & Grain Co., of Greenleaf, Kansas, knew what to do when faced with an acute shortage of grain storage capacity to take care of the approaching 1954 harvest! They had six new BS&B Bolted Steel Grain Tanks erected to give them an additional storage capacity of 70,656 bushels! Each tank is 21'-6½" x 40'-2½" in size, and will store 11,776 bu. of grain.

Kueker Grain Co., of Belleville, Kansas, uses four BS&B Bolted Steel Tanks to provide a total grain storage capacity of 49,093 bu. The tank in the foreground is 26'-1⅞" x 48'-3" in size, and will hold 20,833 bu. The other three tanks are 21'-6½" x 32'-2½" in size, and will store 9,420 bu. each.

For More Complete Information On BS&B Bolted Steel Tanks, Ask Your BS&B Representative — Or Write To . . .

BLACK, SIVALLS & BRYSON, INC.

7500 East 12th Street — Agricultural Division — Dept. 10-AM6 — Kansas City 26, Missouri

Pests that May Attack Your Soybeans

Arlo M. Vance

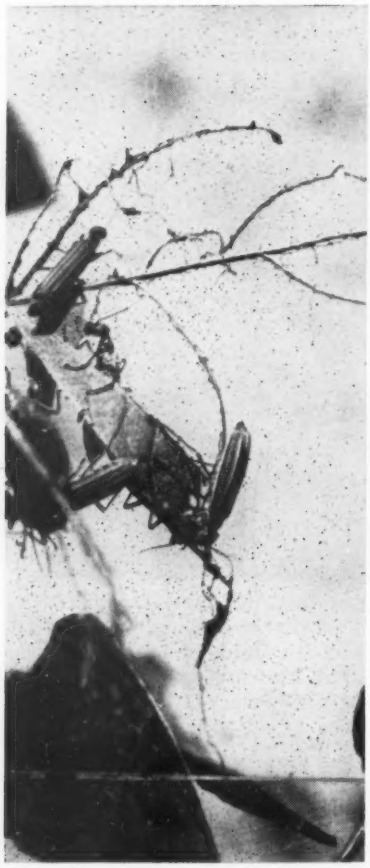
Some suggested control measures

By ARLO M. VANCE

Entomologist, Entomology Research Branch,
Agricultural Research Service,
U. S. Department of Agriculture

SOYBEANS are attacked by a number of insects and mites. The pests reported as injurious to the crop include the Mexican bean beetle, bean leaf beetle, grape colaspis, spotted cucumber beetle, grasshoppers, white grubs, velvetbean caterpillar, blister beetles, Japanese beetle, flea beetles, green cloverworm, corn earworm, lesser cornstalk borer, salt-marsh caterpillar, thistle butterfly, armyworms, cutworms, webworms, seed corn maggot, southern green stink bug, clover root curculio, white-fringed beetles, leafhoppers, thrips, and spider mites.

STRIPED BLISTER beetles feeding on soybean foilage.



Grasshoppers are nationwide in their distribution although the species vary in different parts of the country. They feed readily on soybeans as well as on other crops, eating the leaves and cutting off the pods. They can be controlled with sprays or dusts of the following insecticides at the indicated dosages: Aldrin 2 ounces, chlordane 1 pound, heptachlor 4 ounces, or toxaphene 1½ pounds.

In the South the Mexican bean beetle is a very serious pest of soybeans. The adults and larvae feed on the underside of the leaves. Methoxychlor at the rate of 1½ pounds per acre and malathion, at 1 pound per acre have been recommended for control of this insect.

Larvae of the velvetbean caterpillar also frequently damage the crop in the South. The caterpillars start feeding on the tender leaves near the top of the plant. When these are gone, they work down to the older leaves and even to the stems. DDT and methoxychlor dust applied at the rate of 1 pound of the insecticide and toxaphene dust at 1½ pounds of toxaphene per acre have been effective in control of these larvae.

Another important insect of soybeans in the South is the southern green stink bug. The bugs insert their beaks into the pods and suck the juice from the immature seed. Toxaphene applied at the rate of about 2 pounds per acre has been of value in the control of stink bugs.

Blister beetles often injure soybeans. They are slender black, gray or striped beetles that fly actively and sometimes suddenly appear in great numbers in parts of a field and quickly strip the plant foliage. Dusts of DDT, chlordane, toxaphene, and cryolite have given control of the beetles.

Common white grubs, the larvae of May beetles, frequently injure soybeans in Illinois and Indiana, usually in corn-soybean rotations. The grubs feed on the plant roots. Soil treatments with aldrin or heptachlor sprays or dusts at 3 pounds of the insecticide per acre have been recommended for control of the grubs.

Where the Japanese beetle is abundant, the adults sometimes severely injure soybeans by feeding on the leaves. Sprays or dusts of methoxychlor or DDT applied at the rate of 1½ pounds per acre will give some crop protection.

The adults of several other beetles feed on the foliage of soybeans. Flea beetles, small beetles that jump like fleas when disturbed, attack the plants in the seedling stage. DDT applied at the rate of 1½ pounds, dieldrin at ¼ pound, and toxaphene at 1½ pounds per acre have been used for their control.

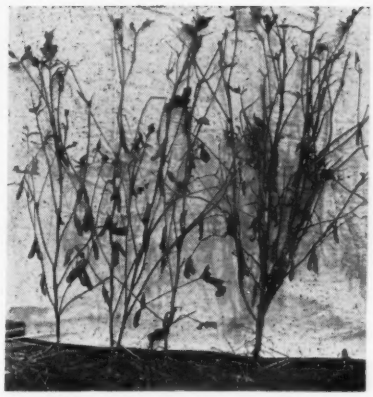
Adults of the clover root curculio may destroy soybeans planted in or near spring-plowed sod. The beetles eat off the plants as fast as they appear above ground. DDT at 1½ pounds per acre has been effective as a treatment of the newly sprouted crop.

Occasionally spotted cucumber beetles attack soybean foliage and even the pods. They can also be controlled with DDT at the same dosage.

The grubs of the grape colaspis, a small yellowish-brown beetle, live in the soil and attack the roots of soybeans, and seed-corn maggots sometimes feed on the sprouting seed in the ground. Some of the new soil insecticides may provide good control for these and other soil pests.

Several other caterpillars, including armyworms, cutworms, webworms, and the green cloverworm, attack the foliage of soybeans. The corn earworm eats through the tender pods, destroying the immature beans. DDT or toxaphene at 1½ pounds per acre usually gives control of most worms that feed on the foliage and pods. Early planting is suggested to reduce injury by the lesser cornstalk borer, an insect that bores into the stems and that has been difficult to control with insecticides.

Leafhoppers are occasionally very numerous on soybeans. The potato



GRASSHOPPERS sunning themselves and soybeans stripped by grasshoppers.

leafhopper, the most important species, can be controlled with an application of methoxychlor at the rate of ½ pound per acre.

Tiny red spider mites sometimes become abundant on the underside of the leaves of soybeans, which they cover thinly with a fine webbing. Their feeding causes the leaves to turn yellow or reddish and reduces or stops the growth of the plants. Prompt application of sulfur is one of the best ways of controlling these mites. The sulfur should be applied as a spray or dust to the undersides of the leaves. Sometimes a second treatment is necessary about 10 days later.

The insecticides mentioned for the control of soybean insects can be purchased from garden supply stores as emulsifiable concentrates or wettable powders to be mixed with water and applied as sprays, or they may be bought in the form of ready-made dusts. They are sold in various strengths. One should therefore read the labels on the containers to learn how they should be used to provide the recommended dosages. Insecticides are poisons. The grower should follow directions carefully and heed all precautions concerning their handling and restrictions governing their application to soybeans that may be used for food or feed.

Bronaugh Joins Fulton

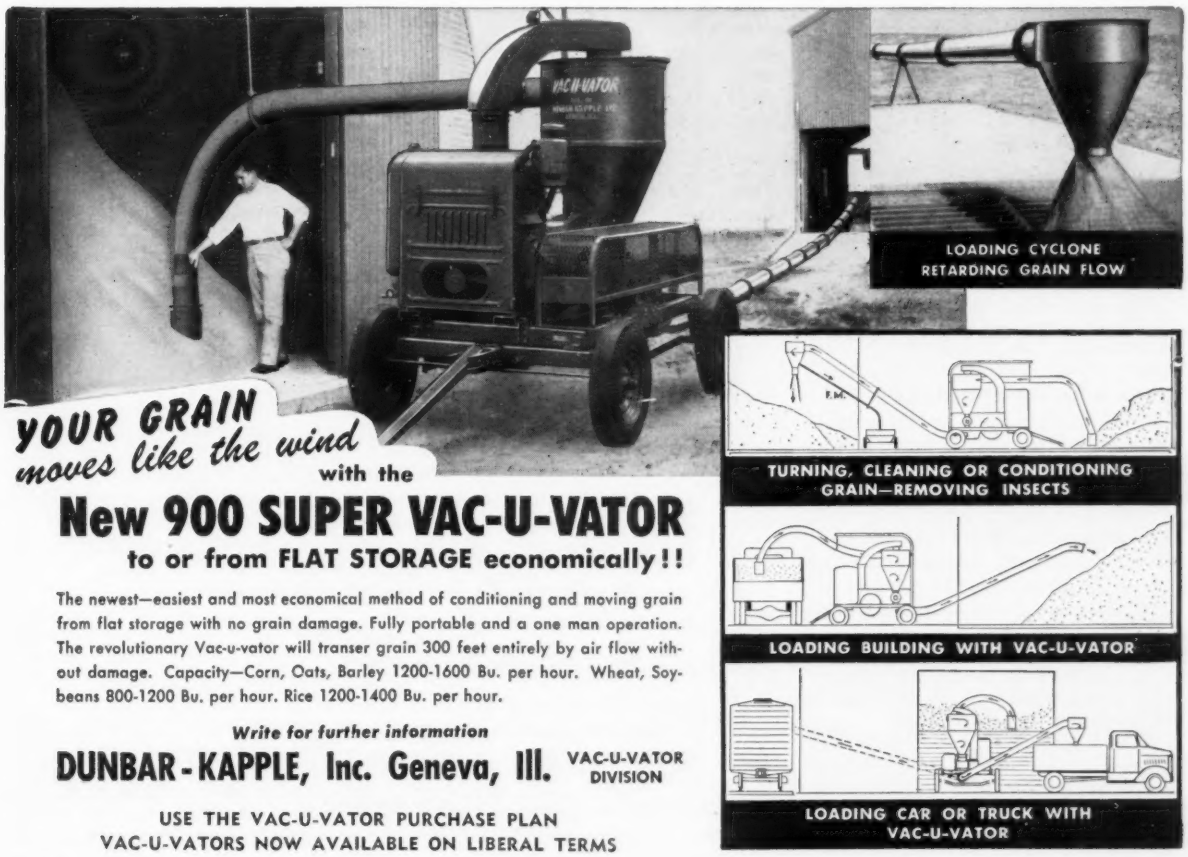
Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills announces that Charles Richard Bronaugh has recently joined its Kansas City office as sales representative. He will reside in Wichita and represent Fulton in southern Kansas and southeastern Missouri.

C. R. Bronaugh

The Bronaugh name is well known throughout the Midwest since several members of the family have been associated with the bag industry for many years. Bronaugh has been closely identified with the bag business for eight of the last ten years.

Fulton's Kansas City branch is under the management of Henry W. Myerhoff and is located at 7th and Walker Aves., Kansas City, Kans.

Shell Chemical Corp.'s agricultural chemicals division moved its headquarters to New York City from Denver, Colo., around May 15. The division is the sales organization for the firm's insecticides and soil fumigants.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New 900 SUPER VAC-U-VATOR

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The newest—easiest and most economical method of conditioning and moving grain from flat storage with no grain damage. Fully portable and a one man operation. The revolutionary Vac-u-vator will transer grain 300 feet entirely by air flow without damage. Capacity—Corn, Oats, Barley 1200-1600 Bu. per hour. Wheat, Soybeans 800-1200 Bu. per hour. Rice 1200-1400 Bu. per hour.

Write for further information

DUNBAR-KAPPLE, Inc. Geneva, Ill. VAC-U-VATOR DIVISION

USE THE VAC-U-VATOR PURCHASE PLAN
VAC-U-VATORS NOW AVAILABLE ON LIBERAL TERMS

FOUNTAIN SQUARE. The heart of Cincinnati, site of the joint American Soybean Association-National Soybean Processors Association conventions.

Time to Make Convention Plans

HAVE you started making plans yet for the second big annual convention and meeting of the American Soybean Association and National Soybean Processors Association? It is not too early. In fact, you might well place your hotel reservation now!

The time: Aug. 29, 30 and 31.

The place: Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Meeting in Brief

Aug. 29—Annual meeting of the National Soybean Processors Association.

Aug. 30, a.m.—Meeting of advisory committee, National Soybean Crop Improvement Council.

Aug. 30-31—Formal sessions of the 35th annual convention of the American Soybean Association.

Aug. 30, evening—Annual banquet, American Soybean Association.

Details of the ASA convention program will be announced in forthcoming issues. Suffice it to say that considerable attention will be given to both grades and export markets.

Speakers on these subjects will include:

Guy W. Chipperfield, president International Association of Seed Crushers, London.

J. W. J. Stedman, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, who will report on his recent trip to Europe.

A representative from the grain grading branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture will explain the changes in the grading standards to go into effect Sept. 1.

Of special interest will be a talk on the "Need for Research in Soybean Oil Meal," by J. C. Cowan, head of the oilseeds sections, Northern Utilization Research Branch, Peoria, Ill.

Circle the dates Aug. 29-31 on your calendar today! And make your reservations direct with the Netherland Plaza Hotel. Tell the management you are attending the soybean meetings.

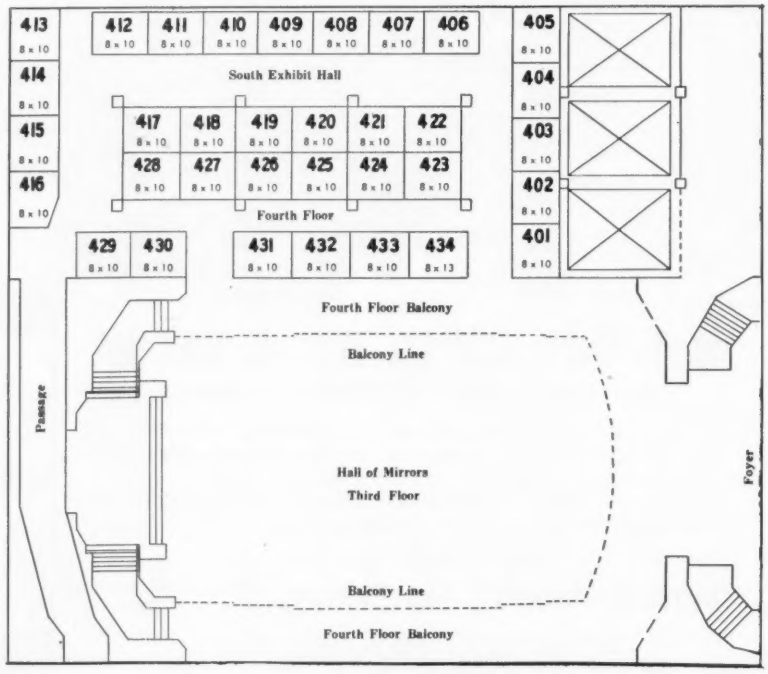
Exhibit Space

Exhibit space will be available to firms serving the soybean industry again this year. Below is hotel floor plan showing exhibit booths. Reservations were being made on a first-come-first-served basis as the Digest went to press.

Some good exhibit space was still available, and it is suggested that firms wishing booths make immediate reservations at the executive office of the American Soybean Association. Phone, wire, or write:

Geo. McCulley, business manager, American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa.

Remember this is your one chance to reach every segment of the soybean industry with a single exhibit.



Cincinnati, the Meeting City

According to legend, Cincinnati was first built on seven hills, but it has long since spread beyond its historic borders. The Cincinnati riverfront stretches along two giant bends of the Ohio River, a 10-mile-long stage for sports and industry.

It is situated in the center of industrial Ohio, agricultural Indiana and the convivial hospitality of Kentucky. The heart of this whole Midwestern empire is Fountain Square, a block-long concrete esplanade built around a heroic bronze statue of the Goddess of Waters.

Cincinnati is the most compact metropolis on the face of the earth. Its theatres, its fashionable shops, its transportation terminals, its most beautiful clubs are within a few blocks of each other in a downtown district hemmed in by the slanting banks of the Ohio River.

Vine Street is one of the most historic streets east of the Mississippi. In its day it was crammed with saloons in the old tradition—mahogany bars topped with portraits of fleshy nudes, the shiniest of brass rails, the largest of foaming steins. Vine still is the longest of Cincinnati's streets and it still is devoted to good food and good drink.

Virtually every bus line or car line in the city has its terminal on Fountain Square or on Government Square, which are situated in the two blocks between Main and Vine Streets on Fifth Street.

Cincinnati has three daily newspapers, five radio stations, and three TV stations. It has two institutions of higher learning, the University of Cincinnati—second largest in Ohio—and Xavier University—operated by the Jesuit Order.

The lifeblood of Cincinnati is transportation. It is served by seven railroads, five airlines and by uncountable river craft which ply the busy Ohio. Its rail terminal is considered the most beautiful in the United States. It has but recently opened a new airport, comparable to the best anywhere in the world.

Its riverfront is one of the great harbors of the Ohio. From Cincinnati leave the only packet boats left on this placid river through the heart of America. Here are great oil and freight terminals and depots from which the entire northwest is supplied with coal.

James Garfield and William Henry Harrison are honored with parks and imposing statues in downtown Cincinnati. Lytle Park and one of the city's most exclusive apartment sections is on the edge of the business section. Lytle Park also is the site of the huge Christmas crib erected every year by the Western and Southern Life Insurance Co.

The Secret of Uncle Sam's Expand-able Arteries

The larger part, by far, of the great lifestream of goods that helps keep you and your country strong and vigorous flows through the nation's vital arteries of transportation — the railroads. And this is done with unique economy in manpower, fuel, and other materials.

Perhaps the most remarkable characteristic of these rail arteries is their inherent ability to expand their capacity more readily and with greater economy than any other form of transportation — particularly in times of national emergency. The secret, of course, lies in putting more tons in the cars and more cars in the trains.

But if the nation is to have the full benefit of these advantages, the railroads should have greater freedom to adjust their rates and services promptly — greater freedom to compete with other forms of transportation on an equal basis.

Association of American Railroads

Transportation Building
Washington 6, D. C.

National Farm Safety Week
is July 24-30.
"Your Safety is in Your Hands."

GOOD OR BAD?

1954-Crop Holding Movement

Several different viewpoints on the results of the unusually heavy storage of the 1954 crop are presented. Letters on the subject by two farm economists were in response to requests by the editors.

MARKET GLUTS have been all too frequent in the past. There was none this year.

Says Producers Did A Remarkable Job

PRODUCERS did a remarkable job of marketing the 1954 soybean crop, says J. M. Ragsdale, University of Missouri extension economist.

A comparison of prices and supplies during the past two years shows this. In 1953, bean production was 262 million bushels, the price for the low month of September was $2.32 a bushel and the support price was $2.56. In 1954, bean production was 346 million bushels, the price for the low month of September was $2.51 a bushel and the support price was $2.22.

This shows, despite the production increase of 84 million bushels, the price of soybeans for the low month remained 29 cents higher than the year previous. Also, the price in the low month during harvest remained 29 cents higher than the national low average.

There are two primary reasons for this price relationship last fall—the harvest was spread out over a longer than usual time and farmers stored a record amount of 1954 soybeans on the farm.

The reasons for the recent decline in prices include a slow soybean meal trade as a result of drastic reduction in poultry flocks, the huge crop of soybeans produced in 1954, and a large indicated 1955 harvest.

Market authorities point out that prices might rise slightly to moderately during the remainder of the year but there is no prospect for a sharp rise like the one experienced a year ago, Ragsdale says. They also advise farmers to market soybeans in sufficient quantities to keep markets operating at maximum capacity.

They also warn that any large amount of soybeans moved off the farm over a short space of time is likely to further depress prices and would nullify most of the gains made by the orderly marketing of the soybean crop thus far this year.

Those Who Held Beans Furnished Umbrella

TO THE EDITOR:

This is in response to your letter of May 11 requesting a statement regarding the behavior of the soybean market this year.

Using Illinois farm prices of soybeans the seasonal pattern for the period 1930-31 to 1940-41 was as follows (each month expressed as percent of the monthly average for the crop year):

Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
82	89	96	102	103	107
Apr.	**May**	**June**	**July**	**Aug.**	**Sept.**
110	115	115	105	90	88

The prices in May and June averaged 40 percent above the Oct. 15 price.

From 1931-32 to 1935-36 the rise averaged 56 percent from October to June, and from 1936-37 to 1940-41 it averaged 34 percent from October to May (the high month).

The 1949-50 to 1953-54 seasonal pattern was:

Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
92	96	99	99	98	102
Apr.	**May**	**June**	**July**	**Aug.**	**Sept.**
102	105	104	105	104	94

This would suggest that changing marketing patterns by farmers and possibly action by speculators have lowered the premium for holding soybeans. However, there was considerable variation in the postwar period. October prices were relatively low in 1950 and 1953.

Last fall several forces may have tended to hold up prices. First, the official government estimate probably was too low. Second, the drought in the southern part of the soybean belt probably caused a false impression of national production. Third, previous experience suggested a seasonal rise in price. All these probably affected farmers and speculators alike. Therefore there was little pressure on the market at harvest time.

The seasonal index of soybean crush for 1947-48 to 1953-54 has been calculated by Professor T. A. Hieronymus to be:

Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
101.4	111.5	110.4	112.5	112.8	107.8
Apr.	**May**	**June**	**July**	**Aug.**	**Sept.**
103.5	98.9	91.0	87.6	86.9	75.6

For that period the average October through March crush was 54.7 percent of total crush for the year. If we assume a 345-million bushel crop in 1954 divided as follows: crush 245, farm use 26, exports 52, and carryover 22 million bushels; the crush through March was 51.4 percent of prospective total crush for the year. That would require

an excellent demand for both the meal and oil to absorb present stocks at present prices.

Hog and broiler feed requirements probably will increase but we have record feed grain holdings and there is no dearth of fats and oils nor is there likely to be in spite of our reduced cotton acreage.

As I see the picture, the folks who held their beans held the umbrella for those who sold. Farmers as a group will get a fair average annual price. Marketing has been orderly. But that is little consolation for the farmer who has to sell at 20 to 40 cents under what he could have obtained earlier, particularly if he had to pay for elevator storage. Evidently there is such a thing as too orderly marketing.

From this point the acreage planted, crop prospects, the amount under government loan and the disposition made of government holdings will affect prices. But in my opinion the large supply still to be crushed and prospects for a substantial increase in acreage will prevent any substantial rise in price from mid-May levels.—*G. L. Jordan, professor agricultural economics, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.*

Price Much Lower If Crop Had Been Sold

To the Editor:

The writer has observed in comments on soybeans and the movement from the farms such reference as the growers have "missed the boat" or "overstayed the market."

A careful study of the fact that the growers had withheld marketing practically their entire crop rather than disposing of it within a few weeks after harvest, will show that the growers were the gainers to a very large extent.

If the practice which had been in vogue for many years to market a large percentage of their crop within the first month or so following harvest had been followed, it is hard to tell just how low the price would have gone, but it certainly would have been considerably lower than the price received. In fact, it might have gone even lower than the government support price.

The growers will profit by continuing to market their soybean crop in an orderly manner. Such a procedure will have a tendency to prevent gluts and will assure the grower a better return than he had received in the years when his crop was marketed within a few weeks time.

By orderly marketing the writer, of course, means that the growers should not withhold their beans to such an extent that the processors are unable to operate advantageously. Therefore when the market is assuring the grower a good return he should then market, at least, a part of his holdings.

Orderly marketing on the part of the grower will avoid very bad breaks which usually follow the dumping of a crop all at one time, and will avoid a very sharp advance when the crop has moved out of the growers' hands and to the hands of processors and speculators.

It has been the sharp advances in soybean prices that up to this year had followed the early marketing of the crop that attracted the attention of speculators, who contributed very little of a constructive character.—*J. C. Fulde, vice president, D. A. Stickell & Sons, Inc., Hagerstown, Md.*

It's Hard to Bull A Record Crop

To the Editor:

I suppose it depends upon how you look at it, whether you decide that farmers did or did not do a good job of marketing their 1954 soybean crop.

I think it goes without saying that the price did not drop as low at harvest time as would have if farmers had sold more of their soybeans at harvest. The crop moved into harvest period at an unusually high price for a record crop because of the shortage from the previous year. Then the harvesting season was drawn out over such a long period that at no time was there a burdensome supply of beans on the market. Thus, the price did not get as low as it would have had the harvesting season been a normal one. Furthermore, everybody remembered the good prices that had been received from the previous year. They all knew that "it paid to store soybeans."

There **was** a little profit in storing soybeans, for those who held them for a short period. But the 1954 crop looked a good deal like the experience of the 1952 crop—the farmers who sold the beans in November did the best. In 1952, farmers who sold their beans in December did the best. The year had so many of the same earmarks of 1952 that I included that sentence, "This is . . . a year when we can easily overstay the storage holding period," in my letter of Nov. 10. At that time, it was my opinion that we would see most of the price rise by early or mid-December.

I think the experience of the past year bears out the fact that in the absence of a war, it is pretty hard to bull a record breaking crop.

I don't think there is any question but prices would have been lower at harvest time if more farmers had sold then. It is a question whether the use of soybean meal would have been larger for the year as a whole if the year had started out with a lower price on meal. It might have encouraged a somewhat greater poultry production than what we are getting at the present time.

But certainly as we look at the picture now, I think we can say that after it became apparent by the end of December that the market was not going to show the rise necessary to pay for holding beans further, that the results would have been better if producers had begun to feed their beans into the market beginning in early 1955.—*Francis A. Kutish, extension economist, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.*

Margarine Production

MARGARINE production reached a total of 125,781,000 pounds for the month of March, S. F. Riepma, president of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, reported. This is an increase of 5 percent over February production, and brings the total production for the first quarter to 370,060,000 pounds—compared to 372,739,000 pounds produced during the comparable period for 1954.

Production for the month of March was about 8 percent greater than that of March 1954.

Government estimates place the per person average consumption of margarine and butter for this year at 8.3 pounds and 9.3 pounds, respectively.

Are You a Commodity Buyer?

If so we offer:

- **Excellent Salary**
- **Liberal Benefits**
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National food firm has an opening (in Southwest) for a qualified commodity buyer.

Experience necessary in purchasing agricultural products (preferably edible oils or soybeans), futures trading and hedging, and in preparation of analyses covering edible oil market situations.

Send reply, in full confidence, with details on personal background, education, work history and salary requirement.

Box #319W
Hudson, Iowa

CROP REPORT

Soybean Planting Well Along

SOYBEAN planting in the main belt appeared to be well along toward completion by the last of May. Planting weather was ideal in the upper Midwest and progress was rapid after farmers started to plant.

Exceptions were parts of the Midsouth where dry conditions delayed planting. The crop as a whole will be planted very late in Arkansas this year, the Department of Agriculture reports.

It is not yet apparent that the 20 million acres—an increase of 6½ percent from 1954—indicated in USDA's Mar. 1 forecast will be planted nationally.

The trend seems to be slightly upward in the Cornbelt, with the total acreage in the South still a question. Apparently there will be little change in acreage in the Eastern Seaboard states.

In the Cornbelt weather on the whole has been very favorable for corn planting and more acres have been planted to corn than originally intended.

Moisture conditions are spotted both North and South, but appear to be better over all than for the last several years. (For later report see the Late News section.)

On-the-spot reports from Soybean Digest crop reporters:

Alabama. H. I. West, Bay Minette (5-21): Acreage outlook about the same as 1954. Some 5,000 acres of potato land that would have gone into beans have been planted to corn due to the March freeze that killed 30 percent of the potatoes. Every available acre will no doubt be planted back to beans.

Arkansas. Jake Hartz, Jr., Jacob Hartz Seed Co., Stuttgart: Acreage of soybeans in the South may run under last year. Dry weather in the last three weeks has delayed planting; and unless moisture comes within the next three weeks there will be no big bean acres in the South.

Indiana. Chester B. Biddle, Remington (5-20): May be 10 percent increase in northwest Indiana. Crop being planted under ideal conditions this week.

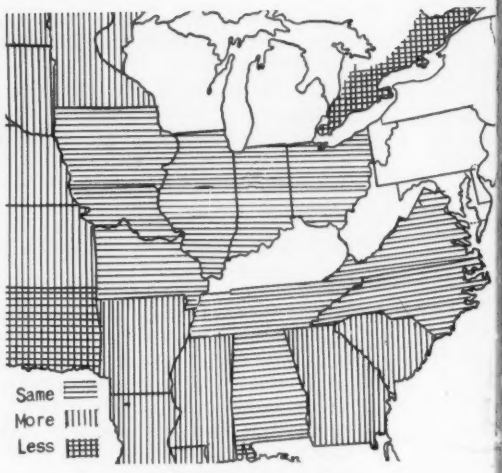
J. Benj. Edmondson, Danville (5-21): Corn planting about finished. Not much talk about soybeans yet except grumbling about the price of 1954 beans.

Louisiana. Mark H. Brown, Lake Providence (5-20): Crop 100 percent planted. Acreage increase about 20 percent. Not enough surface moisture to bring it all up. Surface very dry. No rain past three weeks. Subsoil moisture good.

Minnesota. Howard E. Grow, Farmer Seed & Nursery, Faribault (5-21): Do not believe there will be much change in acreage. If any, it will be decreased slightly. Surface moisture much below normal now. Subsoil adequate.

Missouri. J. Ross Fleetwood, extension specialist, University of Missouri (5-21): Acreage up slightly. The weather on the whole has been very favorable for corn planting and the optional acreage is going to corn.

Ohio. D. G. Wing, Mechanicsburg (5-20): All will be planted in a few days. Seed corn dealers think that more ground is going to corn as there is an increase in seed corn demand and a decrease in soybean demand. Good planting weather has put more ground into corn.



TREND OF 1955 soybean acreage as compared with 1954 based on latest reports available to the Soybean Digest. The areas marked with horizontal lines may increase acreage somewhat. As these are preliminary spot reports only, they may not be borne out by the final acreage.

Elect Ontario Board

ALL MEMBERS of the local board of the Ontario Soya-Bean Growers' Marketing Board were reelected following annual meetings, according to the Board's newsletter.

They are as follows:

Kent—George Phillips, Muirkirk; Charles Arner, Tilbury; A. E. Jolley, Chatham.

Essex—Ernest Baldwin, Cottam; Ernest Heiser, Comber; R. H. Peck, River Canard.

Middlesex—Gilles DePutter, Appin; Duncan McTaggart, Appin.

Elgin—Philip Campbell, Iona Station; R. S. McLintock, Springfield.

Lambton—D. A. McLachlin, Tupperville.

Pelee Island—Byrd Hooper, Scudder; James White, Scudder.

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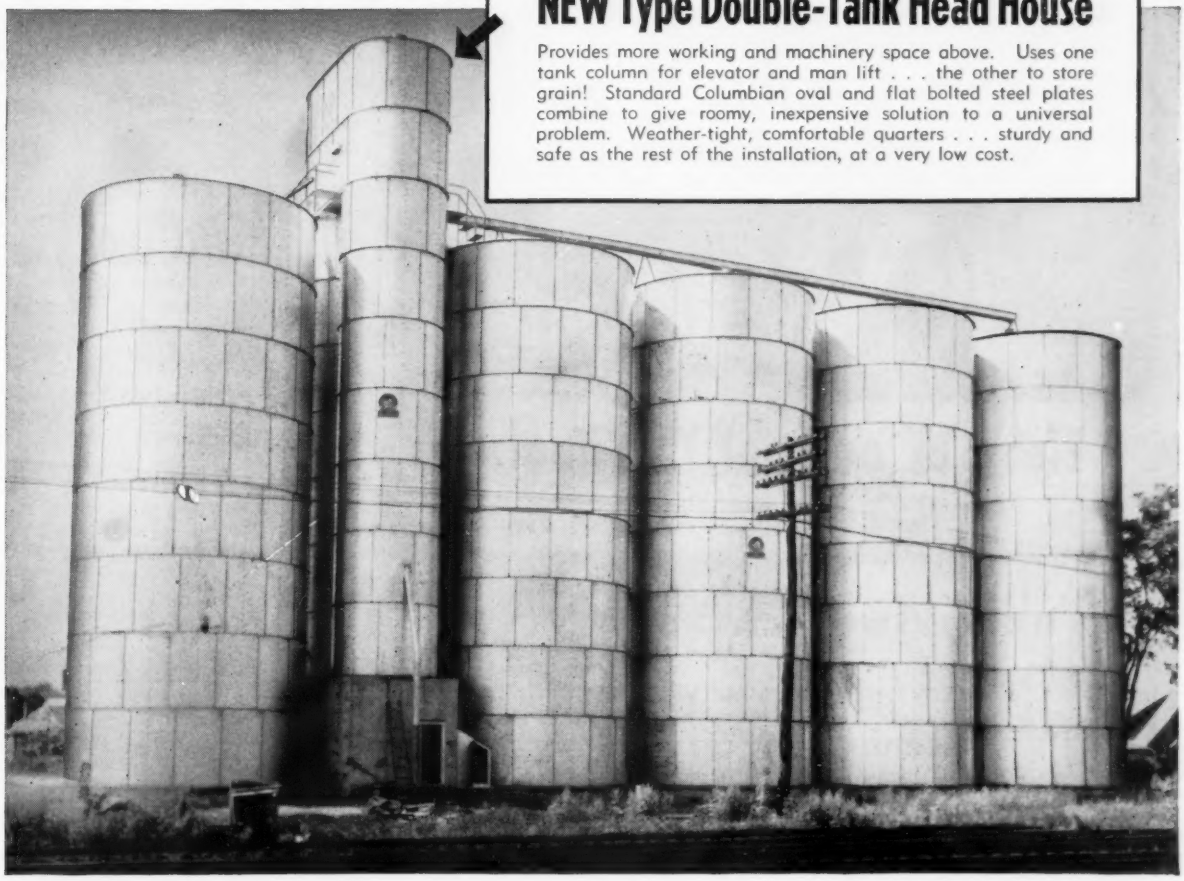

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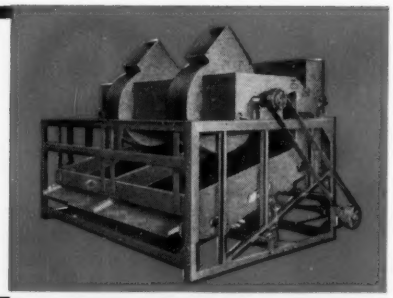

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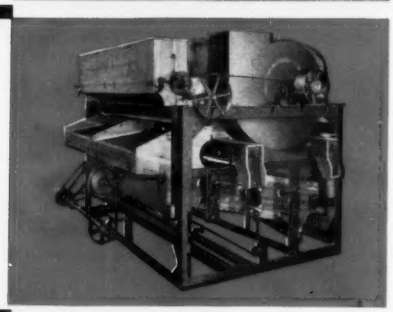

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Authorizes Trading in 'New' Soybean Futures

The board of directors of the Chicago Board of Trade has authorized trading in "new" soybean futures that call for delivery during September and November 1955 and in January 1956. Trade started May 9. This action was necessitated by an important change in the federal grading standards on soybeans which becomes effective Sept. 1. The change makes a reduction of 1 percent in the foreign material content permitted in each soybean grade from No. 1 to No. 4, inclusive.

The membership of the Board of Trade have already approved a change in the rules governing the differentials applying on the delivery of cash soybeans in settlement of futures in these "new" contracts. No. 1 yellow soybeans can be applied on the latter at a premium of 3 cents per bushel over the contract price; No. 2 yellow at the contract price level and No. 3 yellow, carrying 14 percent moisture or less at 2-cents-per-bushel discount and from 14.1 to 15.9 percent moisture, at a discount of 5 cents per bushel.

The board of directors have ordered that as of the close of business Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1955, all outstanding regular contracts for delivery of soybeans in September and November 1955 and in January 1956 shall be designated as "old" and shall be traded in only for the purpose of liquidation.

Opens Sesame Plant

THE FIRST sesame food product plant in the United States is now in full operation at Lubbock, Tex., by American Sesame Products. The combined plant and warehouse will be able to handle 6 million pounds of sesame annually by next harvest time, according to Roy H. Anderson, president.

As recently as three years ago only a few experimental plots of sesame were grown in the U. S. Last year more than 1,200,000 pounds were grown in the cotton belt under adverse drought conditions.

Big drawback to the expansion of U. S. sesame production in the past has been the fact that sesame had to be carefully hand-picked.

Now, however, with the development of semi-shattering varieties and the development of new cleaning and processing equipment by American Sesame Products, its cultivation promises to be profitable in the U. S.

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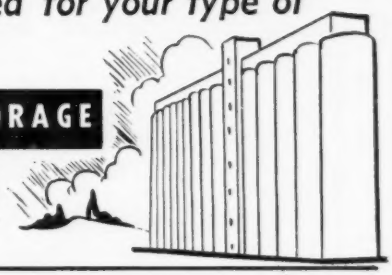

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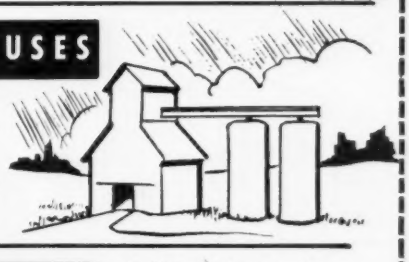

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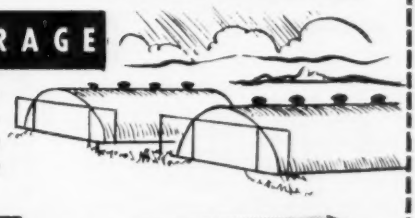

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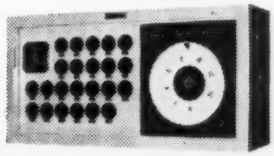

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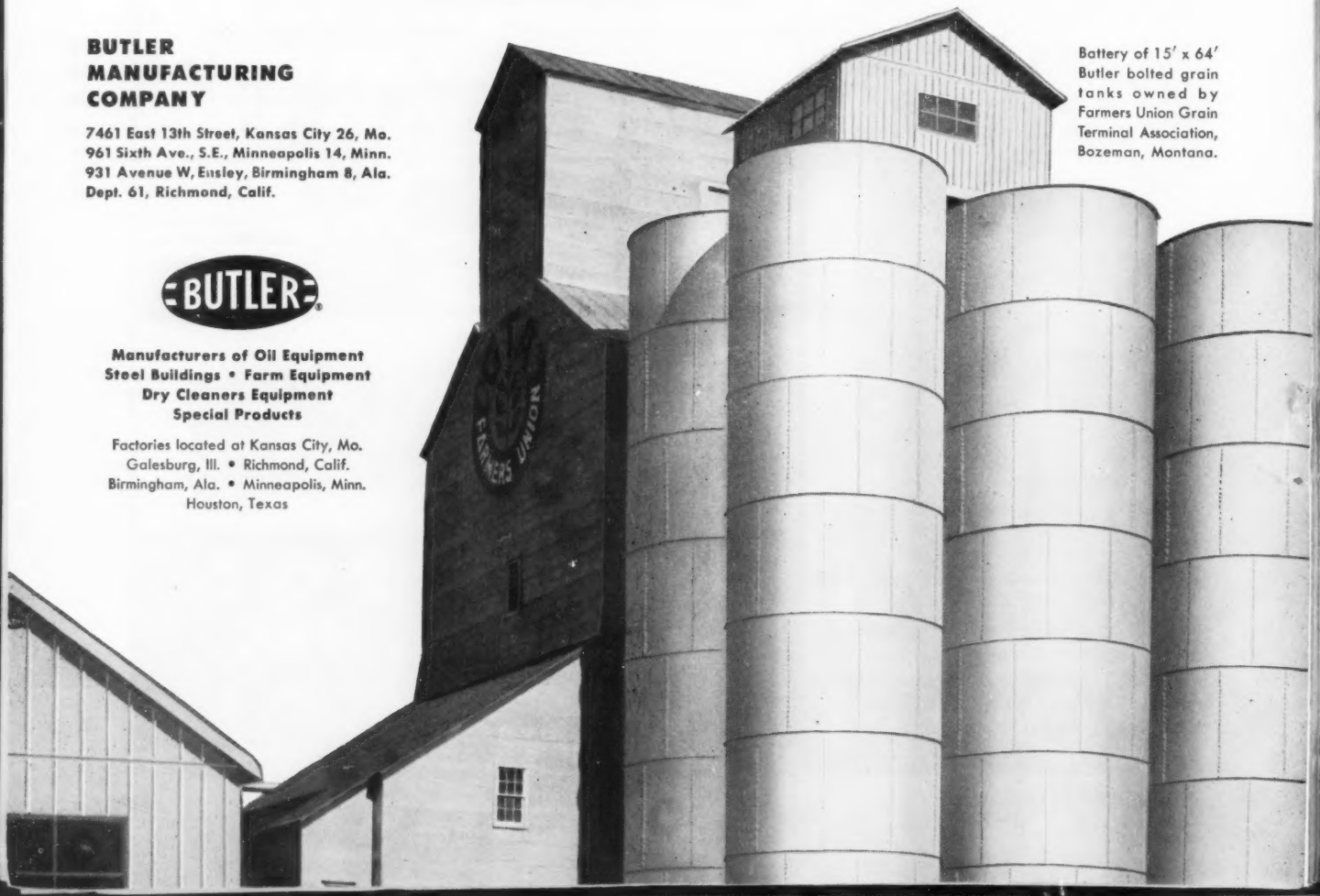

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Woodland Mill Supply Co., P. O. Box 426, Woodland

DELAWARE
O. A. Newton & Son Co., Bridgeville

GEORGIA
Henderson Steele Const. Co., 418 W. Myrtle, Gainesville

IDAHO
J. H. Wise & Son, 222 Broadway, Boise
Louis A. Thorson, 277 Pierce Street, Twin Falls

ILLINOIS
Western Tank & Bldg. Corp., 217 Standard Bldg., Decatur

IOWA
Todd Construction Co., Ames
Mill & Elevator Serv. Co., Box 141, Highland Park Station Des Moines
E. W. Epperson & Co., Sumner

KANSAS
Ernest Engineering Co., 601 N. Van Buren, Topeka

MINNESOTA
Chipera Construction Co., Doran
Hoganson Const. Co., 622 Flour Exchange Bldg. Minneapolis
T. E. Ibberson Const. Co., 400 Flour Exchange Bldg. Minneapolis

MISSOURI
Kansas City Millwright Co., Board of Trade Bldg. Kansas City
The Essmueller Co., 1220 S. 8th Street, St. Louis

MONTANA
Burt Talcott, Builder, 2600 Ninth Ave., N., Great Falls

NEBRASKA
Jones Construction Co., Grant
G. E. Morrison Const. Co., 5405 Redman Ave., Omaha

NEW MEXICO
The Banes Co., 4322 Second St., N. W., Albuquerque

NORTH CAROLINA
Aeroglide Corporation, 510 Glenwood Avenue, Raleigh

NORTH DAKOTA
Koland Construction Co., Bottineau

OHIO
Ballard Sales & Engineering Co., Gratis

OREGON
Heaton Steel & Supply, 428 Spring, Klamath Falls
Portland Erection Co., Inc., 8049 Schiller, S.W., Portland

PENNSYLVANIA
Sprout Waldron & Co., Inc., Muncy

SOUTH DAKOTA
All States Eng. Co., 520 Second Ave., N. E., Aberdeen

TENNESSEE
W. J. Savage Co., Flour & Feed Mill Div., Knoxville
Dabney Hoover Supply Co., 312 Virginia, Memphis

TEXAS
E. O. Ross, Inc., 1903 N. Lexington Blvd., Corpus Christi
Briggs Weaver Machinery Co., 5000 Hines Blvd., Dallas
Wallace Sales & Eng. Co., P. O. Box 899, Wichita Falls

WASHINGTON
The Haskins Co., East 3613 Main, Spokane

WISCONSIN
Roy E. Kippert, 4302 Hillcrest Drive, Madison

BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Canadian Imports Set Record

CANADIAN soybean production at 4,953,000 bushels (revised) set a new record for the 11th successive year, according to Foreign Agricultural Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The 12 percent increase from 1953 was due entirely to the 18 percent acreage expansion as yields per acre fell below the 20-bushel level for the first time since 1948. Commercial production of soybeans in Canada is confined to Ontario Province.

According to the Canadian Department of Agriculture, the 1954 crop will still be several million bushels below the probable requirements of Canadian processors and the additional quantities required probably will come from the United States. Canada is a net importer of soybeans, but a continuation and possibly an expansion of soybean exports which began late in 1953 may take place.

The United Kingdom is the most likely destination of Canadian exports. The fact that Canada is both an exporter and an importer of soybeans may in part be because United States soybeans enter Canada and Canadian soybeans enter the United Kingdom duty free, whereas United States soybeans are subject to a 5 percent duty when shipped to the United Kingdom.

CANADA: Soybean supply and price situation, averages 1935-39 and 1943-47, annual 1952-53 and 1953-54
(Crop year Aug. 1 to July 31)

	Av. 1935-39	Av. 1943-47	1952-53	1953-54 (1)	1954-55 (1)
			1,000 bushels		
Production	214	855	4,128	4,406	4,953
Imports	72	963	3,897	5,000	(2) 5,187
Total Supplies	296	1,818	8,025	9,406	
Exports				568	(2) 651
Available for domestic use	286	1,818	8,025	8,838	
			Dollars per bushel		
Average farm price	(3)	(4)	2.28	2.55	2.45 (5) 2.40

(1) Preliminary. (2) August-January. (3) Average price received by farmers for all grades and qualities. (4) Not available. (5) Preliminary; based on average prices received by farmers during the August 1954-January 1955 period. Current Review of Agricultural Conditions in Canada, November 1954, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

CANADA: Soybeans crushed, soybean oil, cake and meal production, 1945-1954

Year	Soybeans crushed	Soybean oil production	Oilcake & meal production
	Bushels	Short tons	Short tons
1945	973,178	4,283	23,203
1946	1,846,469	9,101	42,712
1947	2,701,702	13,526	62,975
1948	2,537,433	13,432	58,383
1949	4,568,138	22,982	105,314
1950	5,647,815	28,466	134,532
1951	7,483,382	36,757	177,982
1952	7,915,207	40,088	189,741
1953	8,627,773	45,285	206,581
1954	9,438,795	49,894	226,046

The Coarse Grains Quarterly, February 1955. Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

During 1954 a record 9.4 million bushels of soybeans was crushed in Canada.

In addition to production of oil from domestically produced and imported beans, some 8,900 tons of soybean oil was imported in 1954. The manufacture of shortening and margarine accounted for almost 40,000 tons of the total supply of soybean oil used in 1954, while significant quantities also are used each year in the manufacture of paints and plastics, and the canning of sardines and herring.

While the percentage of soybean oil used in the manufacture of margarine has increased markedly—from 24 percent in 1950 to 49 percent in 1953—the proportion dropped to 36 percent in 1954. This appears to have been due to the sharp increase in the use of palm oil and marine oils.

In the manufacture of shortening, soybean oil has accounted for 29 percent of all fats and oils in the past two years compared with 26 percent in 1950.

CANADA: Imports of soybeans, edible and inedible soybean oil, 1945-1954

Year	Soybeans	Soybean oil	
		Edible	Inedible
	Bushels	Short tons	Short tons
1945	1,311,417	1,746	30
1946	1,135,655	6,048	23
1947	1,457,227	3,982	64
1948	1,445,298	2,885	64
1949	2,142,222	4,248	952
1950	4,004,366	2,334	1,967
1951	4,658,707	6,502	3,113
1952	4,690,315	3,209	4,631
1953	4,580,125	6,039	5,493
1954	6,873,965	3,046	5,830

Trade of Canada. Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Canadian imports of soybeans during calendar 1954 reached an all-time high of 6,873,965 bushels of which all except 169 bushels came from the United States. Oil imports of 8,876 tons, all from the United States, were slightly lower than in 1953.

The first overseas shipment of Canadian soybeans was in October 1953. During 1954, there were 650,770 bushels exported, largely to the United Kingdom.

Soybean acreage for 1955 in Ontario, the only commercial producing province, is placed at 242,000 acres on the basis of farmers' intentions as of Mar. 1. This is a decrease of about 5 percent from last year's 254,000 acres. If this decrease materializes, it will be the first time since 1944 that soybean acreage in the province has not increased.

International Manager

James F. Triska has been named manager of International Harvester's McCormick works in Chicago. He replaces Clarence J. Groth, who has been appointed staff assistant to the manager of manufacturing at Harvester's general office. For the past several years Triska has been manager of Harvester's Rock Falls, Ill., works.

GRITS and FLAKES . . . *from the World of Soy.*

Central Soya Changes

Tom Allwein

C. I. Finlayson

A production manager and two new plant managers for **Central Soya Co., Inc.,** were named by D. W. McMillen, Jr., president.

The new production manager is C. I. Finlayson, former manager of the company's plant at Decatur, Ind. The new manager of the Decatur plant will be Tom Allwein, who previously managed the company's plant at Gibson City, Ill. The new manager of the Gibson City plant will be Newell Wright, who has held positions of maintenance superintendent and personnel director of the Decatur plant. All promotions were effective May 1.

Newell Wright

Mr. Finlayson has been manager of the Decatur plant since 1945. In his new capacity he will have company-wide responsibilities for all phases of manufacturing, engineering, and quality control.

Mr. Allwein also joined Central Soya in 1936. Mr. Wright has been with Central Soya since 1953.

Markets Crosby Line

The chemical division of **General Mills, Inc.,** and Crosby Chemicals, Inc., announce an arrangement whereby General Mills will market the major portion of a complete line of tall oil fatty acids to be produced by Crosby Chemicals, under General Mills' Aliphat brand. General Mills' chemical division will continue to manufacture at Kankakee, Ill., tallow, soya, cottonseed, coconut, corn and other vegetable fatty acids.

Crosby started producing tall oil fatty acids at their plant at Picayune, Miss., recently.

The chemical division of General Mills will handle the distribution of the complete line of fatty acids, as well as fatty acid derivatives and polyamide resin through its district sales offices and sales representatives.

Manages Bag Sales

The appointment of August W. Moenkhaus as manager of textile and multiwall bag sales in the St. Louis territory is announced by **Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills.**

August W. Moenkhaus

Moenkhaus joined Fulton over 28 years ago and has served in production capacities at the plant and as sales representative to the trade. Prior to his promotion he was supervisor of textile bag sales.

Opens Grain Office

The **Glidden Co.'s** chemurgy division has opened an office for grain clearing operations in the Chicago Board of Trade Building, it was announced by Willard C. Lighter, Glidden vice president and general manager of the division.

Manager of the new clearing office is Robert Kuerten, formerly with the accounting department of the chemurgy division. Robert Schultz, who is the division's cash grain buyer on the Exchange floor, will also make the new office his headquarters.

Amsco Appointment

American Mineral Spirits Co. has announced the appointment of James V. McLaughlin as assistant to the president, Edward M. Toby, Jr.

Mr. McLaughlin has been with Amsco for more than 15 years, latterly as assistant Eastern sales manager and prior to that as manager of Amsco's offices in the East.

James V. McLaughlin

He will continue to headquarter at Amsco's New York office.

Fulton Manager

Continued expansion in the field of multiwall paper bags is seen in the announcement by **Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills** that John Fulton Ryan has been appointed manager of its St. Louis multiwall paper bag division.

John F. Ryan

Ryan started with Fulton 25 years ago in St. Louis. For the past two years he has been in charge of multiwall sales in the St. Louis area.

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Staley Appointments

W. R. Boyer

L. S. Roehm

The board of directors of the **A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co.**, corn and soybean processors, have elected W. R. Boyer company treasurer and L. S. Roehm a vice president.

Boyer, a Staley employee since 1934 and comptroller of the company since 1948, was also elected to the board of directors at the annual stockholders meeting. He succeeds the late Ray S. Bass, who died Mar. 8, as treasurer. A graduate of the University of Illinois, Boyer joined the Staley company as an accountant. He served as assistant treasurer from 1943 until 1948.

Roehm, who has been manager of the company's corn division since 1951, was previously assistant general sales manager of the Dow Chemical Co.

Other officers and members of the board of directors were reelected.

New Sales Office

A new sales office was opened May 1 in Buffalo, N. Y., by **Central Soya Co., Inc.**, according to D. W. McMillen, Jr., president of the company.

Located in the Jackson Building in Buffalo, the new office will serve the eastern area and function as a center for the sale of soybean oil meal.

Manager of the new office is Richard Burrell, who joined the Company's commodity trading department in 1954.

Board Secretary

Robert C. Liebenow has been named executive secretary of the **Chicago Board of Trade**, it was announced by Julius Mayer, president.

For the past two years, Mr. Liebenow has been serving as secretary of the exchange and prior to that was assistant secretary.

Rodney Payne, assistant territory manager in northwestern Illinois, for **McMillen Feed Mills**, has been named manager of a new territory in southern Illinois. Vince Fleming, an assistant manager in western Illinois, has been promoted to manager of a new area in southeastern Missouri. E. P. Levering, an assistant manager in Ohio, has been named manager of a new sales area in northeastern Missouri. All will operate territories served by a new feed warehouse in East St. Louis, Ill.

Pillsbury Mills, Inc., has announced that it is closing its feed manufacturing division in Louisville and will transfer production to four other Pillsbury plants. Dean McNeal, vice president in charge of feed operations, said the move is aimed at improving the competitive position of the company. The Louisville plant was acquired through Pillsbury's merger with Ballard & Ballard Co. in 1951.

Kenneth W. Robertson of Minneapolis, Minn., has been appointed chief engineer of **Central Soya Co., Inc.**, and will be responsible for directing all engineering activities. He has been chief engineer for Arch-

Across the Nation...

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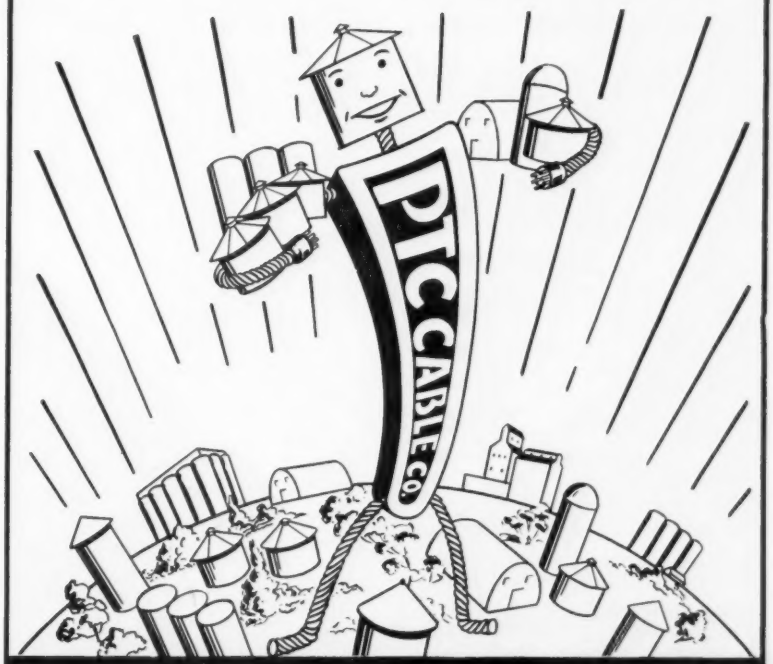
against grain spoilage



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er-Daniels-Midland Co. since 1935.

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., announces the appointment of John L. Cowan to the position of sales representative of the Buffalo district. He joined the company in 1952, in the industrial soybean and castor oils department.

R. J. McDonald, sugar bag sales manager for **Bemis Bro. Bag Co.,** Denver, has been named manager of the company's packaging service department in Minneapolis, effective July 15. He joined Bemis in 1935 in Omaha.

The promotion of Dan Crowle and Robert Christiansen to the position of warehouse sales representatives at **Central Soya and McMillen Feed Mills'** new East St. Louis, Ill., distribution center was recently announced.

R. H. Wilcox, professor of agricultural economics, E. W. Lehman, head of the department of agricultural engineering, and E. D. Walker, extension agronomist, were among **University of Illinois** staff members recently honored. All are retiring this fall.

Robert H. Black has been named manager of the advertising department of **Strong-Scott Manufacturing Co.,** Minneapolis. He was formerly assistant director of USDA's grain branch in Washington, and was vice president and Northwest representative of Seedburo Equipment Co., Chicago, until recently.

"Soybeans in Corn Country," was title of an article by J. M. Dowell of Champaign County, Ill., in May issue of Breeders Gazette.

Fred Woelffing, Kansas City, has been selected as vice president and manager of the administrative division of **Dannen Mills,** St. Joseph, Mo. Until recently he was assistant to the president and controller of the Cooper Manufacturing Co., Kansas City.

Appointment of Glenn M. Davidson as manager of process development for the **Glidden Co.** has been announced. He will work from Glidden headquarters in Cleveland and will assist Paul E. Sprague, vice president and general manager of the naval stores division, and Harvey L. Slaughter, vice president and general manager of the Durkee Famous Foods division.

Appointment of Dr. Raymond J. F. Kunz as executive vice president of the **Borden Co.'s** special products division, a new post, has been announced. The division operates eight plants including soybean processing plants.

Completion of Amsco's new distribution plant at Oakland, Calif., has been announced by M. A. Williams, president of **American Mineral Spirits Co.,** Western. The new million-gallon terminal is the most modern distributing plant of its kind in the United States, according to Mr. Williams. Amsco's complete line of petroleum solvents, thinners and related chemicals can be shipped from the new Oakland plant.

A. C. Greer, sales manager of the Indianapolis sales division, **Bemis Bro. Bag Co.,** has announced the appointment of three sales supervisors for Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Michigan. They are: U. E. Philpott, formerly plant mechandiser at the Indianapolis plant, who will supervise sales in Indiana and Ohio; R. C. Thomas, formerly sales representative with headquarters in Grand Rapids, who will be in charge of the Detroit sales office and supervise sales in Michigan; and F. H. Schardt, manager of the Louisville sales office, who will supervise sales in Kentucky.

The appointment of Ernest H. Schroeder as regional sales manager for **Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.,** has been announced. He will headquarter at the ADM Cincinnati office and will be in charge of the sale of all ADM products except family flour, foundry products and grain in the territories served by ADM offices in Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

Election of Harold M. Shudt as president **Canadian Allis-Chalmers Ltd.,** was announced. He replaces Mark C. Lowe who resigned.

"The New Jell Paints" is an article by John H. Livingston in the last issue of Progress thru Research, **General Mills, Inc.,** publication.

Two coming events on the calendar of the **American Oil Chemists Society** are the 1955 short course on analytical techniques at the University of Illinois Aug. 1-5, and the fall meeting at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Oct. 10-12.

The fatty acids division of the **Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers, Inc.,** has voted to establish an annual $500 award to college students for an outstanding paper in the field of fatty acids and/or fatty acid derivatives. Administration of the award will be by the American Oil Chemists' Society.

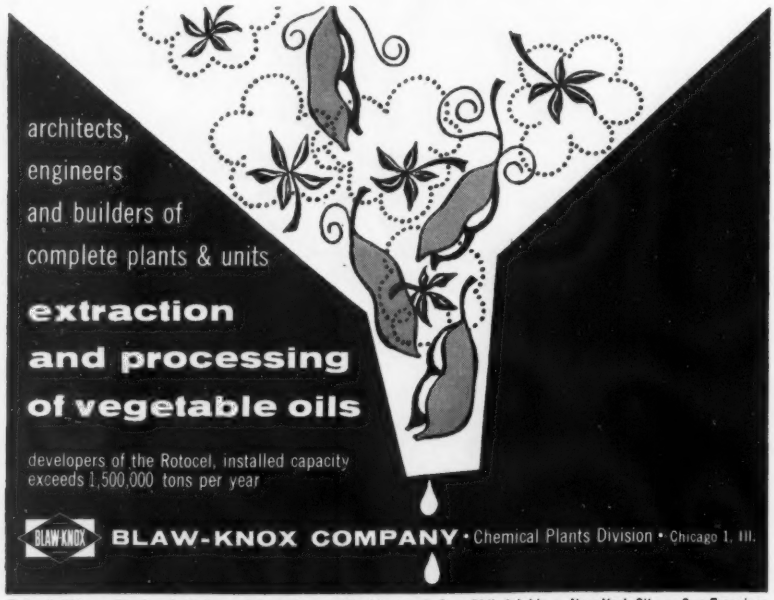
Edward M. Toby, Jr., president of **American Mineral Spirits Co.,** has announced the appointment of Richard V. Hinman as assistant Eastern sales manager. He will continue to headquarter at Amsco's New York office. He succeeds James V. McLaughlin who was recently named assistant to the president.

Morris W. Champion has been named manager of grain merchandising for the **Glidden Co.'s** Indianapolis elevator. He has been a partner in the Winslow Grain Co. since 1947.

Dr. Henry Carroll, nuclear physicist, has joined **Allis-Chalmers** research division. He has had wide experience as a research scientist and has been associated with various management engineering and industrial concerns.

Robert S. Stevenson, president, and other directors of **Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.,** were reelected to the board in the annual meeting of shareholders May 4.

Dwight L. Dannen, president of **Dannen Mills,** St. Joseph, Mo., has been elected to the St. Joseph school board. He succeeds H. C. Herschman, president of the Terminal Warehouses of St. Joseph.



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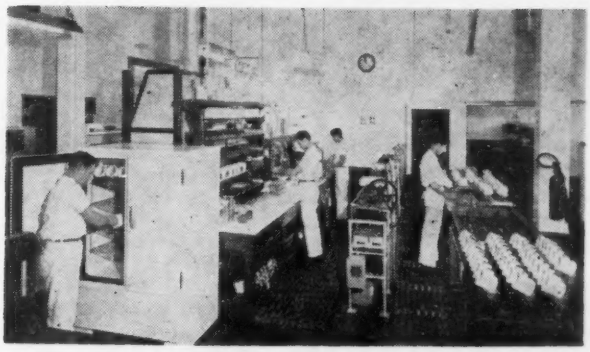

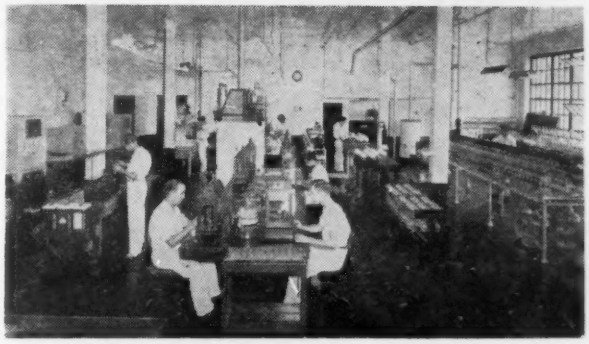

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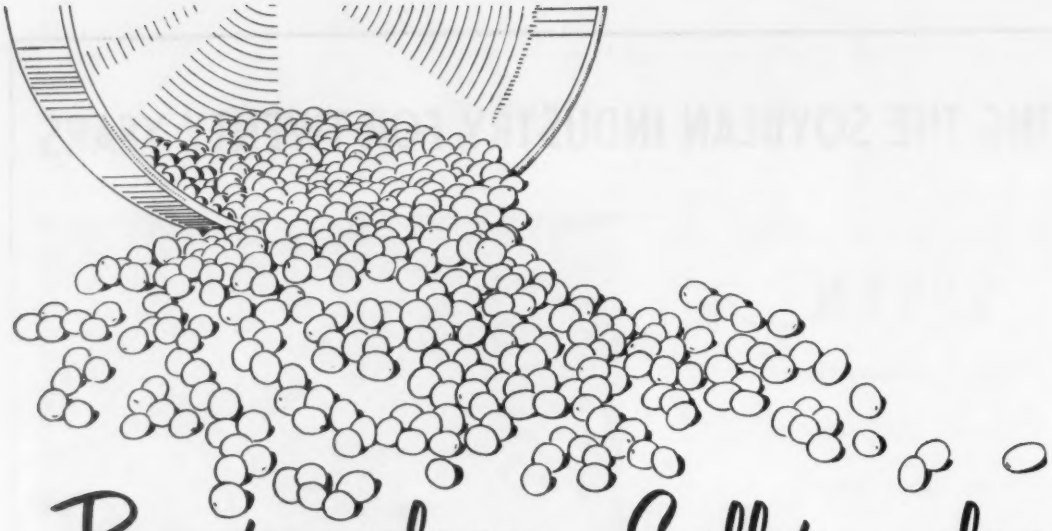

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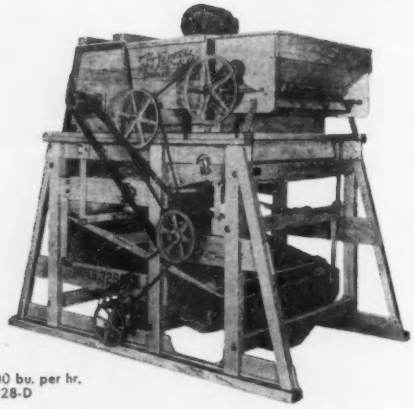
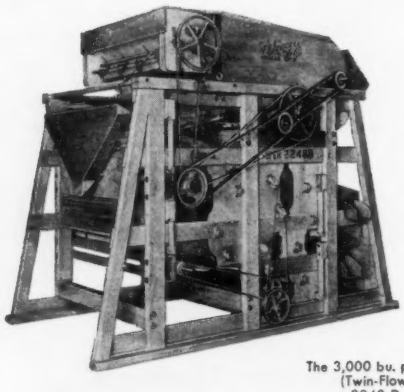
either of two *Clippers* will make you more profits



The 1200 bu. per hr.
228-D



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TILLER-PACKER. With the new Case tiller-packer farmers can now prepare the finest seedbed in one operation after fall or spring plowing. It can be used as one of six combinations or separate units.

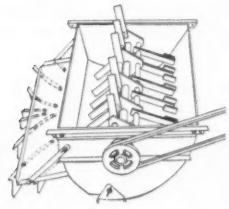
A wide range of adaptability provides practical use for the eight- or ten-foot size tiller-packer in most all conditions.

Front packer rollers are 15 inches in diameter, designed for easy rolling. Rear rollers are 12 inches in diameter and follow the front rollers for thorough pulverization.

The spring tooth harrow section is lever-adjusted for depth. Convenient hydraulic controls are optional. The spring teeth are heavy duty type.

For further information write Soybean Digest 6e, Hudson, Iowa.

STRAW CHOPPER. A new and improved straw chopper for Case and Minneapolis-Moline combines has been placed on the market by the Hesston Manufacturing Co.



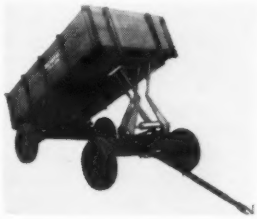
This chopper has free swinging spring steel hammers held in place by centrifugal force, which tear and shred straw into short, fine pieces. These heavy duty hammers will not twist or bend.

The straw is chopped so finely and distributed so evenly that one plowing or disking is often eliminated.

For further information write Soybean Digest 6d, Hudson, Iowa.

WAGON HOIST. A new type scissor hoist has been announced by the Buerkins Corp.

The new hoist mounts on the front wagon bolster between the box stringers. It works with a direct upper push, resulting in little strain on the wagon bolster.



It has been especially made for use on any barge-type box. The hoist is made of extra heavy steel plate to withstand maximum stress and strain.

For further information write Soybean Digest 6f, Hudson, Iowa.

GRAIN HANDLING. The Vac-U-Vator line of portable pneumatic grain and bulk handling equipment manufactured by Dunbar-Kapple, Inc., has been augmented by the addition of the No. 980 large capacity model to the standard No. 900 and the smaller No. 670 models.

New features of the Model No. 980 Vac-U-Vator include a rocking bolster under the frame to permit better roadability, more power, and higher capacity. These features particularly appeal to large operators.

Vac-U-Vators are now available on liberal terms, according to the manufacturer.

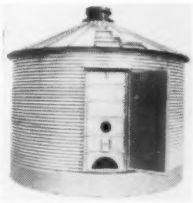
For further information write Soybean Digest 6a, Hudson, Iowa.

IRRIGATION PUMPS. Two stage, self-priming centrifugal, diesel powered, high pressure sprinkler irrigation pumps by Gorman-Rupp are presented in the new catalog, Form No. 5-IR—11-TD.

Pump capacities range from 350 gallons per minute at 165 pounds pressure to 825 gallons per minute at 110 pounds.

For complete information write Soybean Digest 6b. Hudson, Iowa.

GRAIN BINS. A new line of circular, galvanized steel grain bins under the trade name, "Blue Bonnet," is being marketed by Krop-Kare Products, division of Kilby Steel Co. The new bins have many safety and convenience features and are readily adaptable to drying operations.



Sidewalls are continuous corrugation with double-bolted vertical seams. Roof has deep, die-formed ribs and rolled edges for extra strength; extends over sidewalls for additional weather protection.

Bins may be filled through 22-inch ventilator opening by removing the cap or through heavy, hinged filling hatch.

Blue Bonnets are available with solid, galvanized flooring or perforated steel drying floor. Special steel foundation ring goes up on any type of foundation.

The line is available in sizes from 515 to 3,315 bushels.

For further information write Soybean Digest 6c, Hudson, Iowa.

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WASHINGTON DIGEST

CCC Will Not Hold Takeover Soybeans

By PORTER M. HEDGE
Washington Correspondent for The Soybean Digest

CCC TAKEOVER. Estimates of the volume of soybeans that will be taken over by Commodity Credit Corp. after May 31 run from 10 to 15 million bushels. This is a slightly smaller volume than had been estimated earlier.

No one actually knows what the takeover will be. It will be in early June before USDA has official figures on the volume of soybeans redeemed up to mid-May. It will be well into the summer before the final figures are available. Only 6 million bushels of the more than 41 million under price support had been redeemed through mid-April.

All the soybeans under purchase agreement—figured at close to 4 million bushels when all the data are in—are expected to be cashed in and sold ahead of delivery date. It's thought that most of the farm-stored beans will be either held or sold by delivery time, leaving nearly all the CCC takeover to come from warehouse-stored soybeans.

Big question is what USDA will do with the soybeans it accumulates in price support operations. There has been talk that soybeans would be put on the Public Law 480 list and made available for export under this special export program, which permits sale in exchange for foreign currencies.

This is not expected now, though CCC holdings of beans are pretty sure to be put up for public export in one way or another. To qualify for export under Public Law 480, soybeans must be classed as a surplus crop. Technically, this could be done, but no one actually considers beans to be surplus now, even though supplies are large.

The one thing sure that can be counted on — CCC will not carry over any soybeans into the new marketing year. Export via normal trade channels for dollars is the probable disposition of takeover beans.

An increase in our exports to Japan is anticipated during the last half of this marketing year.

The Japanese have budgeted for a boost of about 3,130,000 bushels in soybean imports over previous estimates during the six months beginning Apr. 1. This includes 22,000 tons of soybean meal.

The United States share is estimated at around a third of the total, or a little over 1 million bushels more than previously expected. Most of the balance probably will come from Manchuria.

EXPORTS. The increases in Japanese imports of soybeans for the last half of our marketing year are greater than the total budget, tentatively, for the entire Japanese fiscal year—Apr. 1, 1955, through Mar. 30, 1956.

The total boost for the fiscal year is indicated at only about 765,000 bushels — coming up from 617,000 short tons to a new figure of about 640,000 short tons for the year.

These figures for the year as a whole suggest a sharp cutback during the first half of our 1955 soybean marketing season — October 1955, through March 1956. However, the figures available now are tentative and could well be changed later, especially if the Administration decides to push soybean exports next season.

The official estimates of soybean exports for the current year are still ranging up to 55 million bushels total—with the qualification that it depends on what CCC does with takeover beans.

Should Commodity Credit take a firm position on moving takeover beans into the export market—for which there is ample authority now—total shipments could at least reach 60 million bushels, and probably exceed this.

Total exports October through March of the present season were 39,423,000 bushels. Inspections for export from Apr. 1 through mid-May totalled 3,159,000 bushels, making slightly over 42½ million bushels so far.

CARRYOVER. Assuming 1954 production figures are reasonably accurate, a carryover of soybeans this fall of anywhere from 15 to 20 million bushels is indicated. The current official estimate of carryover is around 17 million bushels, allowing 245 million bushels for crushing, 27 million for seed and feed, and 55 million for export.

Any substantial increase in exports due to CCC action on takeover beans could reduce the carryover some.

In any case, a new record high in carryover probably will be established next fall. The previous high was around 10 million bushels in the fall of 1953. A "normal" carryover is between 4 and 5 million bushels.

However, what has been considered "normal" may not necessarily be so considered in the future. The soybean industry is much bigger, and more mature now than even five years ago.

You can expect to hear more talk

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from the processing group in the industry in support of larger carryovers of soybeans to iron out some of the fluctuations in supply.

Processors can be expected to recommend carryovers in the future equalling, say, at least a month to a month and a half crush, 20 to 30 million bushels, so as to stabilize operations.

This line of argument has already begun to develop in a small way, and more is likely to be heard of it. There is precedent for carrying over larger reserves in studies indicating minimum safe reserves of around 800 million bushels for corn and in the neighborhood of 400 million bushels for wheat.

At the same time, growers can be expected to want assurances that stabilization of supply doesn't result in stabilizing prices at low levels.

MEAL SUPPLIES. Agricultural Marketing Service estimates the supply of oilseed cake and meal available for feeding during the year beginning last October at 8,635,000 tons — practically the same as the year before.

Output probably is larger this year than last, officials say. But exports are much larger, and imports are small, leaving no increase for domestic consumption.

Cake and meal production during the first half of this feeding year (October - March) totalled 4,962,000 tons. This is 258,000 tons less than a year ago. Exports, however, were triple those of last year, and Apr. 1 stocks were larger.

Supplies of cake and meal available for feeding during the last half of this season — April-September — are figured to be larger than during 1954. The supply of soybean meal is expected to be about a fifth larger than the 2,266,000 tons fed during this six-month period last year, offsetting the drop in cottonseed meal.

Here are AMS estimates of the oilseed cake and meal to be fed during the present season, compared with a year ago, in tons:

Type	1953-54	1954-55
Soybean	4,965,000	5,450,000
Cottonseed	2,888,000	2,425,000
Linseed	530,000	550,000
Peanut	63,000	20,000
Copra	196,000	190,000

USDA SHIFT. The grain division of USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service has a new director—Bert W. Whitlock succeeding E. J. Murphy who retired.

Whitlock is the man who will handle the U. S. grain standards act, the federal seed act, and conduct the nation-wide inspection service on various grains and oilseed products.

Whitlock is an old hand at this business. He's been with the Department of Agriculture for 38 years. He was brought to Washington from the Portland, Ore., office not long ago because of his knowledge of grains and the fact that a number of discussions concerning possible changes in standards were slated to come before officials this year.

Whitlock is an authority on grain grading, standardization, and inspection. Several times he has represented USDA on foreign missions dealing with grain in international trade. These have included studies of Oriental markets for U. S. wheat and flour, and of European markets for malting barley. The new director is author of inspection manuals in national use on grains, beans, peas and hops.

Dannen Opens New Feed Mill

Dannen Mills of St. Joseph placed this $800,000 feed mill, shown at left, in operation in April. Adjoining the new mill is the company's recently completed feed warehouse. To the right is the company's 1-million-bushel elevator, and the firm's soybean plant is to the rear of the feed mill. Raymond Doll, agricultural economist of the Tenth Federal Reserve Bank at Kansas City, was the principal speaker at an open house on Apr. 23.

Canadian Duty?

There is considerable demand among Canadian growers for a duty on U. S. soybeans in retaliation for the "prohibitive U. S. duty," reports R. H. Peck of River Canard, Ontario.

THE COVER PICTURE

A Farmall Super C with three point hitch using two row Ford pickup rotary hoe on Ogden soybeans in early June is shown on the front cover.

The rotary hoe was used three times on this Mississippi Delta farm to loosen soil and prick out small crab grass, pigweed, etc. Photo is by Harris Barnes, Jr., Sherrard, Miss.

Market Street

We invite the readers of THE SOYBEAN DIGEST to use MARKET STREET for their classified advertising. If you have processing machinery, laboratory equipment, soybean seed, or other items of interest to the industry, advertise them here.

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FOR SALE — FLAKING AND cracking rolls, meal toasters, filter presses, hammer mills, Anderson 14-inch conditioners, 36-inch cookers. Pittock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL THOUSAND bushels of Roanoke, Ogden, Clemson, JEW 45, Jackson, Dortchsoy and Black Wilson seed soybeans for sale. Gurley Seed Co., Phone 2303, Selma, N. C.

BUY SURPLUS FARM TOOLS, machinery, feed truck, tractor, jeep. Hundreds others from government. Surplus Bulletin $1. Box 169MR, East Hartford 8, Conn.

MACHINERY WANTED—ONE Anderson 36-inch Cooker, also one Anderson Super-Duo Expeller with or without 36-inch cooker. Box 319S, Soybean Digest, Hudson, Iowa.

BINS FOR SURPLUS STORAGE. We have available a limited number of government-type grain bins, 3,250-bushel, 18 feet x 16 feet at attractive prices. For particulars write Midwest Steel Products Co., Railway Exchange Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo.

WANTED TO BUY SECONDHAND equipment for the processing of soybeans, peanuts and cottonseeds. Manhattan Import & Exports Co., 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

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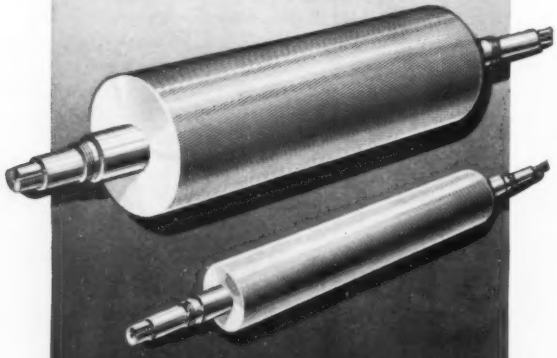

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IN THE MARKETS

FACTORY USE VEGETABLE OILS for February and March as reported by Bureau of the Census (1,000 lbs.)

PRIMARY MATERIALS: FACTORY PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, AND FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE STOCKS, MARCH 1955-FEBRUARY 1955
(In thousands of pounds)

	Factory production		Factory consumption		Factory and warehouse stocks	
	Mar. 1955	Feb. 1955	Mar. 1955	Feb. 1955	Mar. 31 1955	Feb. 28 1955
Cottonseed, crude	150,978	169,946	171,702	151,001	125,733	145,221
Cottonseed, refined	161,402	141,252	138,285	141,288	(1)568,369	545,824
Corn, crude	23,671	20,656	22,823	20,836	15,422	14,155
Corn, refined	21,347	19,530	19,460	17,206	5,167	5,673
Soybean, crude	210,643	214,068	239,249	204,346	107,732	128,114
Soybean, refined	219,803	187,174	219,097	185,616	68,183	73,078
Sesame, refined	.....	.....	237	179	264	250
Olive, edible	585	1,386	200	*270	8,974	*7,844
Olive, inedible	.....	.....	14	13	72	51
Palm, crude	.....	.....	5,031	4,235	(2)16,274	(2)19,458
Palm, refined	(3)	(3)	2,639	1,803	1,337	1,376
Coconut, crude	36,663	28,737	49,801	43,043	(2)68,573	(2)61,012
Coconut, refined	32,005	27,596	28,476	24,327	11,844	11,772
Palm kernel, crude	.....	.....	6,320	4,349	6,910	6,985
Palm kernel, refined	4,854	3,117	3,748	3,443	2,446	1,517
Linseed, raw	59,703	37,058	43,533	40,974	171,597	164,731
Linseed, refined	19,540	19,997	20,363	18,127	35,615	34,193
Vegetable foots (100% basis)	22,208	19,772	14,456	11,479	49,211	48,287

*Revised. (1) Includes 329 million pounds of refined cottonseed oil reported by respondents to the Census Bureau as owned by Commodity Credit Corporation. This figure, as well as the comparable February 28, 1955 figure of 334 million pounds, includes quantities sold for export by CCC but not "lifted." As of March 31, CCC reported that it had removed from inventory and put in an "in-transit position to other storage" about 14 million pounds of refined cottonseed oil, all of which has been accounted for in respondent reports to the Census Bureau. (2) Data for stocks of crude palm oil and crude coconut oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils. (3) Included in "Other vegetable oils" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

FACTORY CONSUMPTION OF VEGETABLE OILS, BY USES, DURING MARCH 1955

	Edible products			Inedible products			
	Shortening	Margarine	Other edible	Soap	Paint & varnish	Lubricants & similar oils	Other inedible
Vegetable Oils							
Cottonseed, refined	18,989	4,877	1,690	.....	.....	.....	194
Soybean, crude	.....	.....	.....	62	362	38	2,194
Soybean, refined	49,487	6,218	8,210	(1)	7,570	22	7,615
Foots, vegetable, raw & acidulated (100% basis)	.....	.....	.....	2,757	168	.....	424
Hydrogenated vegetable oils, edible							
Cottonseed	23,927	24,072	2,237	.....	.....	.....	(1)
Soybean	42,031	62,855	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)
Other	2,664	1,370	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(1) Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

CONSUMPTION OF FATS AND OILS IN FAT SPLITTING
(In thousand pounds)

	1955			1954	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.-Mar. Cumulative	Mar.	Jan.-Mar. Cumulative
Vegetable					
Coconut, crude	3,440	3,131	8,307	4,018	13,823
Other vegetable	1,449	1,747	4,945	850	3,263
Soapstocks					
Vegetable foots	10,100	7,621	27,045	10,384	31,358

Source: U. S. Census Bureau.

STOCKS. Agricultural Marketing Service's commercial grain stocks reports (1,000 bu.) for close of business on Friday or Saturday preceding the date of the report.

	Apr. 26	May 3	May 10	May 17
U. S. Soybeans in Store and Afloat at Domestic Markets				
Atlantic Coast	225	346	202	180
Gulf Coast	552	578	394	196
Northwestern and Upper Lake	584	725	532	503
Lower Lake	581	519	555	709
East Central	416	373	385	325
West Central, Southwestern & Western	221	238	213	181
Total current week	2,579	2,779	2,281	2,094
Total Year ago	9,227	8,495	7,869	6,743
U. S. Soybeans in Store and Afloat at Canadian Markets				
Total current week	51	31	1	47
Total Year ago	55	55	55	55
Total North American Commercial Soybean Stocks				
Current week	2,630	2,810	2,282	2,141
Year ago	9,282	8,550	7,924	6,798

SHORTENING. Standard shortening shipments reported by the Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc., in pounds.

Apr. 23	3,702,533
Apr. 30	3,773,184
May 7	4,287,359
May 14	4,424,654

FEEDSTUFFS. Below average disappearance of feed grains during October-March, from the big supply for the 1954-55 season, left record stocks of feed grains on hand Apr. 1, according to Agricultural Marketing Service of U. S. Department of Agriculture. The total carryover into 1955-56 is now expected to be around one-fifth larger than last year's record of 32 million tons, or nearly a third of the average feed grain production of recent years.

During October-March the quantity of oilseed meals fed was 8 percent smaller than a year ago. Consumption of oilseed meals for the first six months of the season amounted to 4.6 million tons. This is 421,000 tons less than in the same months last season and the smallest since 1949-50. Consumption of soybean oil meal at 2,668,100 tons was only slightly less than last year but 347,000 tons below the average of the three previous seasons.

Exports of oilseed meals, principally of soybean meal, increased sharply and totaled 269,476 tons the first half of the season compared with 83,137 tons the same months a year earlier.

OILSEED CAKE AND MEAL: SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION, OCTOBER-MARCH, 1953-54 AND 1954-55 (1,000 tons)

Oilseed Meal	Stocks Oct. 1	Production	Imports	Total Supply	Feed	Other Uses	Exports	Stocks Apr. 1 (1)
				1953-54				
Soybean	57	2,869	6	2,932	2,699	12	50	171
Cottonseed	(2)142	1,981	36	2,159	1,916	26	23	194
Linseed	23	277	(3)	300	277	....	9	14
Peanut	2	34	(3)	36	33	....	1	2
Copra	6	59	36	101	100	....	(3)	1
Total	230	5,220	78	5,528	5,025	38	83	382
				1954-55				
Soybean	61	2,878	0	2,939	2,671	12	156	100
Cottonseed	205	1,711	11	1,927	1,546	26	76	279
Linseed	40	304	0	344	282	....	37	25
Peanut	1	12	0	13	10	....	0	3
Copra	6	57	32	95	93	....	0	2
Total	313	4,962	43	5,318	4,602	38	269	409

(1) Stocks at processors' plants. (2) Includes 29,000 tons on Oct. 1 and 27,000 tons on Apr. 1 owned by CCC and not stored at processors' plants. (3) Less than 500 tons.

PRICES. Average price for soybeans received by farmers, effective parity price and price support rates (dollars per bu.) Reported by Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

Average farm price			Effective parity	Av. Price as percent of parity	National average price support rate		
Apr. 15 1954	Mar. 15 1955	Apr. 15 1955	Apr. 15 1955	Apr. 15 1955	1953 crop	1954 crop	1955 crop
3.52	2.54	2.42	2.93	83	2.56	2.22	2.04

Average farm and parity prices from Crop Reporting Board.

Soybeans, No. 2 Yellow: Average monthly price per bushel at Illinois country shipping points, 1951 to date

Year	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Av.
1951-52	2.80	2.90	2.95	2.90	2.90	2.88	2.82	2.92	3.17	3.22	3.25	2.98	2.97
1952-53	2.85	2.89	2.90	2.85	2.82	2.94	2.95	2.87	2.76	2.56	2.55	2.47	2.78
1953-54	2.57	2.83	2.99	3.03	3.17	3.49	3.80	3.63	3.66	3.70	3.55	2.72	3.26
1954-55	2.69	2.74	2.73	2.74	2.74	2.63	2.55						

Quotations are for No. 1 yellow soybeans since the latter part of September 1953.

CONVERSION VALUE. The following table showing conversion values of a bushel of soybeans as compiled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture is based on the following factors: Average daily bid to Illinois country points on a monthly basis for No. 1 beans, average price of spot meal and oil reported on Board of Trade, basis bulk Decatur, 47 pounds of meal per bushel of beans and 11 pounds of oil. These calculations are based entirely on day-to-day spot prices.

	Oct. 1954	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1954	Jan. 1955	Feb. 1955	Mar. 1955	Apr. 1955
Average price per pound soybean oil basis Decatur	0.121	0.122	0.125	0.122	0.122	0.116	0.116
Value of oil per bushel	1.33	1.34	1.37	1.34	1.34	1.28	1.28
Average price of meal per ton basis Decatur	65.02	67.94	69.30	67.31	65.00	61.82	58.71
Value of meal per bushel	1.53	1.60	1.63	1.58	1.53	1.45	1.41
Value of meal and oil per bushel	2.86	2.94	3.00	2.92	2.87	2.73	2.66
Average price of No. 1 beans basis Ill. country points	2.69	2.74	2.73	2.74	2.74	2.62	2.53
Conversion value over price of bushel of beans	0.17	0.20	0.27	0.18	0.13	.11	.13

The average conversion value per bushel of beans based on above table for first seven months of 1954-55 crop year was $0.17 which is considered unfavorable by the soybean processors.

PRICES OF SOYBEANS COMPARED WITH MARKET VALUE OF SOYBEAN OIL AND SOYBEAN MEAL

Month	Soybean oil: Average price at crushing plant	Soybean oil: Value from bushel of soybeans (1)	Soybean meal: Bulk price at Decatur	Soybean meal: Value from bushel of soybeans (1)	Value of oil and meal from bushel of soybeans (1)	Market price No. 1 Yellow soybeans Ill. pts.	Spread between soybean price and value of oil & meal
5-year 1949-53	Cts. per pound	Dollars	Dollars per ton	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars per bu.	Cents
Apr.-avg.	13.4	1.34	66.77	1.60	2.94	2.77	18
Apr. 1953	13.6	1.47	64.40	1.55	3.02	2.95	7
Apr. 1954	14.3	1.57	95.95	2.30	3.87	3.80	7
Jan. 1955	12.2	1.32	67.10	1.61	2.93	2.74	19
Feb. 1955	12.2	1.32	65.60	1.57	2.89	2.74	15
Mar. 1955	11.7	1.26	61.50	1.48	2.74	2.63	11
Apr. 1955	11.6	1.25	59.20	1.42	2.67	2.55	12

(1) It is assumed that a bushel of soybeans will yield 10.8 pounds of oil and 48.0 pounds of soybean meal based on reports of the Bureau of the Census. Slightly smaller returns for oil were used for the 5-year average. NOTE: This table is not intended to show profit or loss in soybean crushing operations since the price paid for soybeans may be above or below the prices shown in the table.

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION of the 1953 and 1954 soybean crops, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (1,000 bu.)

	1953-54	1954-55
Carryover (1)	10,137	1,336
Production	268,528	342,795
Total supply (2)	278,665	344,131
Farm use including seed for season	27,000	28,000
Quantity remaining for processing, export or carryover	251,665	316,131
Disappearance through Mar. 31 (3):		
Crushed for oil or processed (4)	121,229	125,899
Exported	31,482	40,014
Total	152,711	165,913
Balance on Apr. 1 for processing, export, or carryover	98,954	150,218

(1) Stocks as of Oct. 1. (2) Imports negligible. (3) October through March. (4) No allowance is made for new crop crushings prior to Oct. 1.

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FUTURES. Reduced trading in soybean and soybean oil futures in commodity markets but an increase in oil meal trading for the first quarter of 1955 is reported by Commodity Exchange Authority.

Trading in soybean futures in all markets totaled 1,277,765,000 bushels in the January-March period, a decrease of 23.7 percent from the same period a year ago. Trading in soybean oil totaled 943,320,000 pounds, a decrease of 26.3 percent; and soybean meal, 1,208,700,000, an increase of 23.2 percent.

Open contracts in soybeans the first quarter totaled 78,968,000 bushels, a decline of 23.7 percent; in soybean oil totaled 215,166,000 pounds, a decline of 8.8 percent; in soybean oil meal, 371,890,000 pounds, an increase of 28.5 percent.

EXPORTS. U. S. exports of soybeans and soybean oil for March, as reported by the Foreign Agricultural Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Soybeans	3,159,236 bu.
Soybean oil	
Crude	366,340 lbs.
Refined but not further processed	1,744,191 lbs.
Refined, deodorized and hydrogenated	1,475,804 lbs.

Converted to a soybean equivalent basis the exports for March amounted to 3,503,456 bushels.

SOYBEANS: Exports from specified countries, average 1935-39, annual 1950-54 (1,000 bushels)

Country	Average 1935-39	1950	1951	1952	1953 (1)	1954 (1)
United States	(2) 4,793	19,110	24,607	23,683	41,606	43,219
Brazil	3	780	1,458	1,062	960	931
China	137	.....	*	*	*	.....
Manchuria	69,186	.....	(3)23,190	(3)17,745	(3)23,445	.....
Japan	43	.....	(4)	(4)	58	.....
Korea	3,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgaria	295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey	.....	18	47	88	32	(5) 50
Indonesia	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	6

(1) Preliminary. (2) Average of less than 5 years. (3) Unofficial estimate. (4) Less than 500 bushels. (5) January-September. *Included with Manchuria. Compiled from official and unofficial sources.

SOYBEAN OIL: Exports from specified countries, average 1935-39, annual 1950-54 (Short tons)

Country	Average 1935-39	1950	1951	1952	1953 (1)	1954 (1)
United States(2)	3,234	152,105	257,875	112,227	24,851	38,845
China	318	*	*	*	*	.....
Manchuria	77,924	3,360	(3)8,000	(3)17,000	(3)33,000	6,000
United Kingdom	10,585	11	17	1,425	336	.....
Netherlands	9,244	2,024	2,240	2,924	8,219	19,248
Denmark	13,752	54	87	65	1,623	40
Sweden	4,805	.....	.....	551	.....	.....
Japan	5,087	.....	1,666	0	5,602	.....

(1) Preliminary. (2) Crude and refined in terms of crude. (3) Northbound movements through the Suez Canal presumably from China-Manchuria. *Included with Manchuria. Compiled from official and unofficial sources.

SOYBEANS: Imports into specified countries, average 1935-39, annual 1950-54 (1,000 bushels)

Country	Average 1935-39	1950	1951	1952	1953 (1)	1954 (1)
Canada	55	4,004	4,659	4,680	4,580	6,874
Belgium-Luxembourg	593	1,229	2,317	789	860	303
Denmark	7,585	2,408	3,331	1,322	2,016	2,100
France	(2) 875	64	5,225	969	868	1,562
Italy	960	48	1,418	(3)	28	188
Netherlands	3,703	2,926	2,992	1,961	3,791	3,756
Norway	802	751	725	894	818	946
Sweden	4,586	0	0	(3)	(3)	644
United Kingdom	3,535	139	2,077	805	1,453	1,829
Western Germany	(2)(4) 21,896	2,403	10,687	2,572	7,299	9,233
Japan	24,340	7,482	11,703	6,137	16,461	18,657

(1) Preliminary. (2) Average of less than 5 years. (3) Less than 500 bushels. (4) Total Germany. Compiled from official sources.

SOYBEAN OIL: Imports into specified countries, averages 1935-39, annual 1950-54 (Short tons)

Country	Average 1935-39	1950	1951	1952	1953 (1)	1954 (1)
Canada	1,360	4,300	9,615	7,840	11,531	8,876
Cuba	2,475	5,746	5,927	(2)2,521	(2)2,024	(2)1,571
United States	5,957	(3)	0	1	0	0
Austria	(4) 8,315	(2)7,582	5,649	3,873	7,766	3,219
Belgium-Luxembourg	4,654	1,603	4,444	5,993	545	649
Denmark	1,590	319	487	3,203	65	227
France	(4) 1,850	(2)82	(2)3,004	(5)148	(5)19	(5)157
Italy	2,642	17,769	33,183	14,694	9,682	1,362
Netherlands	13,568	9,624	6,150	5,104	8,180	6,867
Spain	(6)	13,720	68,272	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	3,867	377	0	1,056	1,402	89
United Kingdom	15,490	.....	(2)15,898	6,422	3	437
Western Germany	(4) (7) 7,854	40,966	37,958	66,286	31,166	35,601

(1) Preliminary. (2) United States exports. (3) Less than 500 pounds. (4) Average of less than 5 years. (5) Includes corn and sunflower oil. (6) Not separately classified. (7) Total Germany. Compiled from official sources.

EXPORTS. Inspections of soybeans for overseas export, by ports, by country of destination, for the period Apr. 22-May 20 (bushels). Reported by Agricultural Marketing Service.

	Philadelphia	Baltimore	Norfolk	New Orleans	New York	Total
United Kingdom	.....	37,333	74,667	.....	.....	
	.....	37,334	.....	.....	.....	149,334
Holland	.....	40,681	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	31,733	.....	.....	.....	72,414
Korea	.....	.....	57,761	65,000	.....	122,761
Formosa	.....	.....	.....	359,534	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	110,230	.....	469,764
Japan	.....	.....	.....	327,078	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	530,316	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	309,866	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	48,980	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	392,800	.....	1,609,040
Norway	.....	19,003	93,333	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	74,330	.....	.....	186,666
Belgium	.....	.....	48,533	41,067	.....	89,600
Denmark	.....	.....	168,000	93,333	73,449	334,782
France	.....	.....	.....	167,550	.....	167,550
Germany	19,068	18,667	.....	.....	.....	37,735
Israel	.....	.....	368,476	.....	.....	368,476
Others	37,333	.....	2,252	60,627	.....	.....
	56,401	.....	.....	.....	.....	156,613
Total	112,802	184,751	887,352	2,506,381	73,449	3,964,735

Soybeans Inspected for Overseas Export and Shipped to Canada (in bushels)

for Period Oct. 1 - May 20 (in bushels)

	1954-55	1953-54
Accumulated inspections for overseas export October through May 20	38,584,400	32,508,543
Shipped to Canada (1)	3,585,200	1,982,414
Totals	42,169,600	34,490,957

(1) Does not include any shipments made by rail or truck to Canada or Mexico.

PROCESSING OPERATIONS. Reported by Bureau of the Census for March and April.

PRIMARY PRODUCTS EXCEPT CRUDE OIL AT CRUDE OIL MILL LOCATIONS: PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS AND TRANSFERS, AND STOCKS, APRIL 1955 - MARCH 1955

(All figures in short tons of 2,000 pounds)

Products	Production		Shipments and transfers		Stocks end of month	
	Apr. 1955	Mar. 1955	Apr. 1955	Mar. 1955	Apr. 30 1955	Mar. 31 1955
Soybean:						
Cake and meal	460,302	444,323	447,274	434,939	113,380	100,352
Flour	9,904	9,043	10,067	9,140	2,763	2,926

SOYBEANS: NET RECEIPTS, CRUSHINGS, AND STOCKS AT OIL MILLS, BY STATES, APRIL 1955 - MARCH 1955

(Tons of 2,000 pounds)

State	Net receipts at mills		Crushed or used		Stocks at mills	
	Apr. 1955	Mar. 1955	Apr. 1955	Mar. 1955	Apr. 30 1955	Mar. 31 1955
U. S.	461,786	381,595	600,915	585,750	387,355	526,484
Illinois	201,749	164,254	247,054	238,089	88,032	133,337
Indiana	51,000	26,332	57,571	52,656	30,816	37,387
Iowa	89,563	72,511	90,585	94,322	56,083	57,105
Kansas	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kentucky	10,091	6,161	14,975	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minnesota	36,372	39,187	40,685	41,615	8,599	12,912
Missouri	10,044	9,646	24,024	25,028	28,779	42,759
Nebraska	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
North Carolina	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ohio	44,531	48,141	60,600	61,495	52,673	68,742
All other	18,436	15,363	65,421	72,545	122,373	174,242

(1) Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

SOYBEAN PRODUCTS: PRODUCTION AND STOCKS AT OIL MILL LOCATIONS, BY STATES, APRIL 1955 - MARCH 1955

State	Crude oil (thousands of pounds)				Cake and meal (tons)			
	Production		Stocks		Production		Stocks	
	Apr. 1955	Mar. 1955	Apr. 30 1955	Mar. 31 1955	Apr. 1955	Mar. 1955	Apr. 30 1955	Mar. 31 1955
U. S.	218,083	210,643	38,937	42,544	460,302	444,323	113,380	100,352
Illinois	92,954	88,035	13,242	15,733	180,126	172,808	63,352	49,740
Indiana	21,153	19,234	2,430	4,160	44,790	40,367	4,693	4,451
Iowa	32,349	32,787	6,303	7,087	75,781	74,097	16,476	18,447
Kansas	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	594	260
Kentucky	5,524	(1)	495	893	11,528	(1)	1,265	900
Minnesota	13,832	14,275	3,865	3,601	31,299	31,929	(1)	(1)
Missouri	8,813	9,557	(1)	1,409	18,543	19,537	1,897	2,558
Nebraska	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
N. Carolina	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,398	1,320
Ohio	21,176	21,532	3,427	3,007	47,431	48,180	3,543	2,472
All other	22,282	25,223	9,175	6,654	50,804	57,405	20,162	20,204

(1) Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

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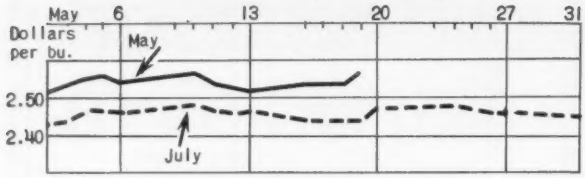
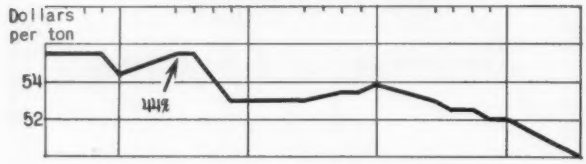
DAILY MARKET PRICES

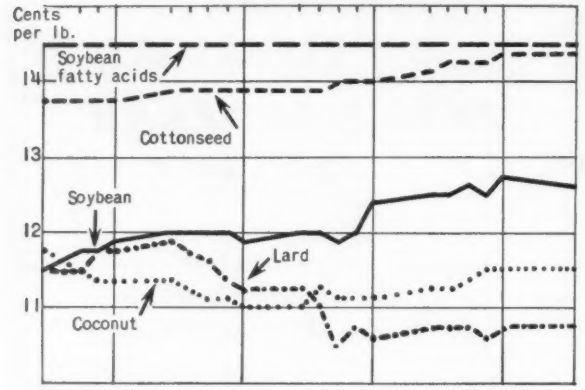
Futures No. 2 Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur



Crude Vegetable Oils and Lard, Tankcars



May Markets

TWO OUTSTANDING developments in the markets in May were the increased flow of soybeans from the country and renewed strength in vegetable oil markets.

Enough beans moved out of storage to take care of current processing operations but not build up stocks at terminal markets. Supplies in Chicago were said to remain small.

Soybean oil was pushed up to the 1955 high during May. The immediate cause of better oil prices was light processor offerings. The low price of meal forced processors to hold oil comparatively high in order to maintain their conversion margin. There were rumors of further processor shutdowns.

Also, refiner inventories were said to be low, which forced refiners into the market, at least on a hand-to-mouth basis.

But more fundamental was the renewed demand for oils in Europe, due to several causes:

1—Consumer demand was broader.

2—U. S. surplus cottonseed oil stocks are now about drained off.

3—Renewed purchases of oils by Russia.

4—The prospect that less peanut oil from India will be available for Europe this coming season.

The cash soybean markets weakened somewhat during the month, due to the poor market for meal and favorable reports on planting the new crop. Soybean processors still complained about the conversion margin and operations were said to be far from capacity.

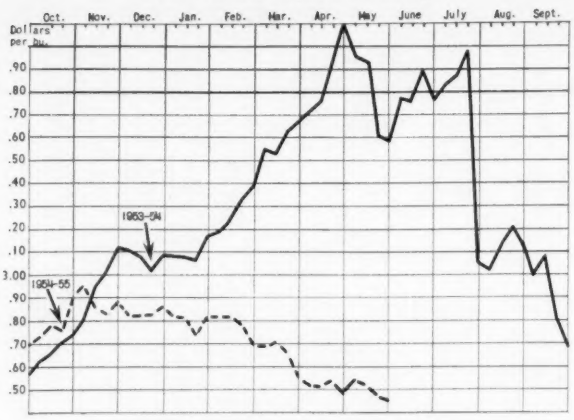
The mixed feed business continued extremely slow and spotty. There were predictions that demand would be below normal during summer months. A depressing influence was the government's report showing the smallest feedstuffs consumption in five years. Many farmers were reported to be feeding home grown feeds to livestock.

Exports of soybean oil meal have been running well ahead of last year, however. And exports of beans were also said to be good in May.

SOAP STOCKS. There was no change in prices of soybean soap stocks during May. Acid soap stocks delivered Midwest remained at 5⅞ cents a pound, and raw soap stocks at 2 cents a pound.

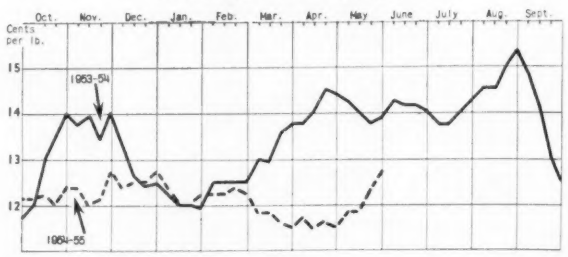
TRENDS AT A GLANCE (Friday prices)

Near Futures Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur

Crude Soybean Oil, Tankcars



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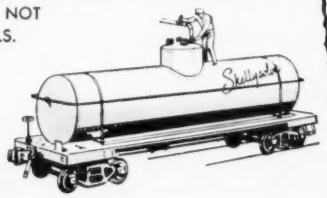
1) SKELLYSOLVE IS CONTINUALLY TESTED FOR QUALITY AND SHIPPED IN SPECIAL TANKCARS NOT USED FOR HEAVY FUELS.

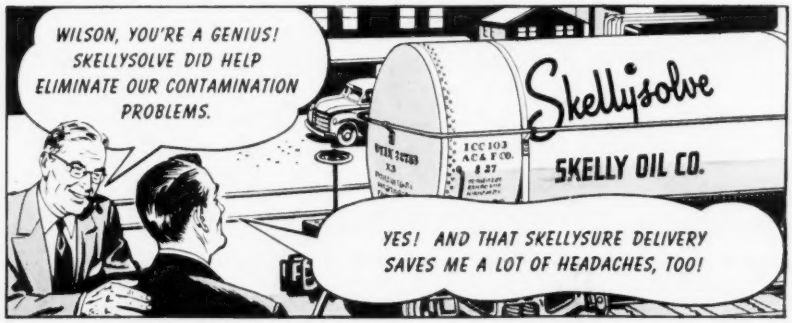
3) CAR NUMBER AND SHIPPING INFORMATION ARE SENT TO YOU PROMPTLY.



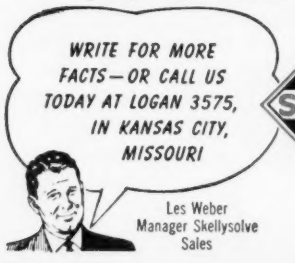
2) SKELLYSURE DELIVERY IS FAST. YOUR ORDER IS PHONED DIRECT TO THE PLANT... 9 TIMES OUT OF 10 YOUR CAR IS SHIPPED THE NEXT DAY.

4) SKELLY'S STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES HELP ASSURE DEPENDABLE SERVICE. EVEN THE NATION'S WORST FLOODS HAVE NEVER STOPPED SKELLYSOLVE!

5)... AND BACK OF EVERY DROP OF SKELLYSOLVE IS THE SKELLY RECORD OF 25 YEARS OF PIONEERING LEADERSHIP IN THE INDUSTRY!


WILSON, YOU'RE A GENIUS! SKELLYSOLVE DID HELP ELIMINATE OUR CONTAMINATION PROBLEMS.
Skellysolve
SKELLY OIL CO.
YES! AND THAT SKELLYSURE DELIVERY SAVES ME A LOT OF HEADACHES, TOO!

Many companies in your industry depend on Skellysolve for exacting quality, prompt shipment, and technical service. Get more complete facts today.



Les Weber
Manager Skellysolve Sales

SKELLY **Skellysolve**

SKELLY OIL COMPANY
Industrial Division
605 West 47th Street, Kansas City 41, Mo.

Skellysolve for Animal and Vegetable Oil Extraction

SKELLYSOLVE-B. Making edible oils and meals from soybeans, corn germs, flaxseed, peanuts, cottonseed and the like. Closed cup flash point about −20°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-C. Making both edible and inedible oils and meals, particularly where lower volatility than that of Skellysolve-B is desired because of warm condenser water. Closed cup flash point about 13°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-D. Quality solvent at competitive prices. For degreasing meat scraps, extracting oil-saturated fuller's earth, general extraction uses. Closed cup flash point about 3°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-F. Extracting cottonseed meals and other products in laboratory analytical work. Originally made to conform to A.O.C.S. specifications for petroleum ether, and for pharmaceutical extractions, where finest quality solvent is desired. Closed cup flash point about −50°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-H. Making edible and inedible oils and meals where greater volatility is desired than that of Skellysolve C or D. Closed cup flash point about −20°F.